

Controls Tightened In Tibet

China Sends In More Police, Restricts Travel

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

LHASA, Tibet — Chinese authorities have introduced tight controls in Lhasa, sending in police reinforcements, setting up roadblocks and imposing a curfew following anti-Chinese rioting.

Several plane loads of policemen were reported to have been flown into Lhasa over the past few days to support those already stationed in the Tibetan capital and to prevent further pro-independence demonstrations.

Meanwhile, airline officials in Chengdu, China, the main point for flights to Lhasa, said Monday that for 10 days no new air tickets would be issued to foreigners wishing to visit Lhasa. No reason was given for the move.

The Chinese sealed off three Buddhist monasteries near Lhasa. Journalists trying to visit one of the monasteries were turned back at a roadblock by policemen.

Monks from these monasteries organized two demonstrations in the past eight days calling for Tibetan independence from China.

The Sera monastery on the northern outskirts of Lhasa was once noted for its warrior monks. A demonstration led by Sera monks in Lhasa on Oct. 1 turned violent, resulting in the deaths of at least six Tibetans.

After first claiming that most of the six casualties were police officers, Chinese officials in Lhasa now say six Tibetans were killed.

Tibetan sources say that 10 or more Tibetans were killed and that more than 40 monks were arrested.

The demonstrators burned down a police station in central Lhasa.

Witnesses said the policemen, after holding back at first, panicked in the face of the stone-throwing crowd and fired repeatedly on unarmed demonstrators.

The controls over Lhasa appear to be aimed at preventing more demonstrations. Trouble is expected by some observers on Wednesday, the 37th anniversary of the Chinese Army's entrance into Tibet.

The tighter security measures seem to be approaching a state of martial law, although judicial measures have been introduced of the type that would normally be associated with martial law.

The Chinese have not been able to prevent the underground circulation of leaflets and posters calling for united action against China.

"Very people have been killed,"

See TIBET, Page 8.

Treaty Would Create Largest Free Market

U.S.-Canada Agreement to Eliminate All Trade Tariffs by 1999 if Ratified

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The sweeping free-trade agreement reached by the United States and Canada will create the world's largest open market, eliminating all tariffs between the countries by 1999 and easing other Canadian restrictions on a wide range of American products, U.S. officials have said.

President Ronald Reagan hailed the pact, reached minutes before a midnight deadline Saturday, "as an important model for other nations seeking to improve their trading relationships."

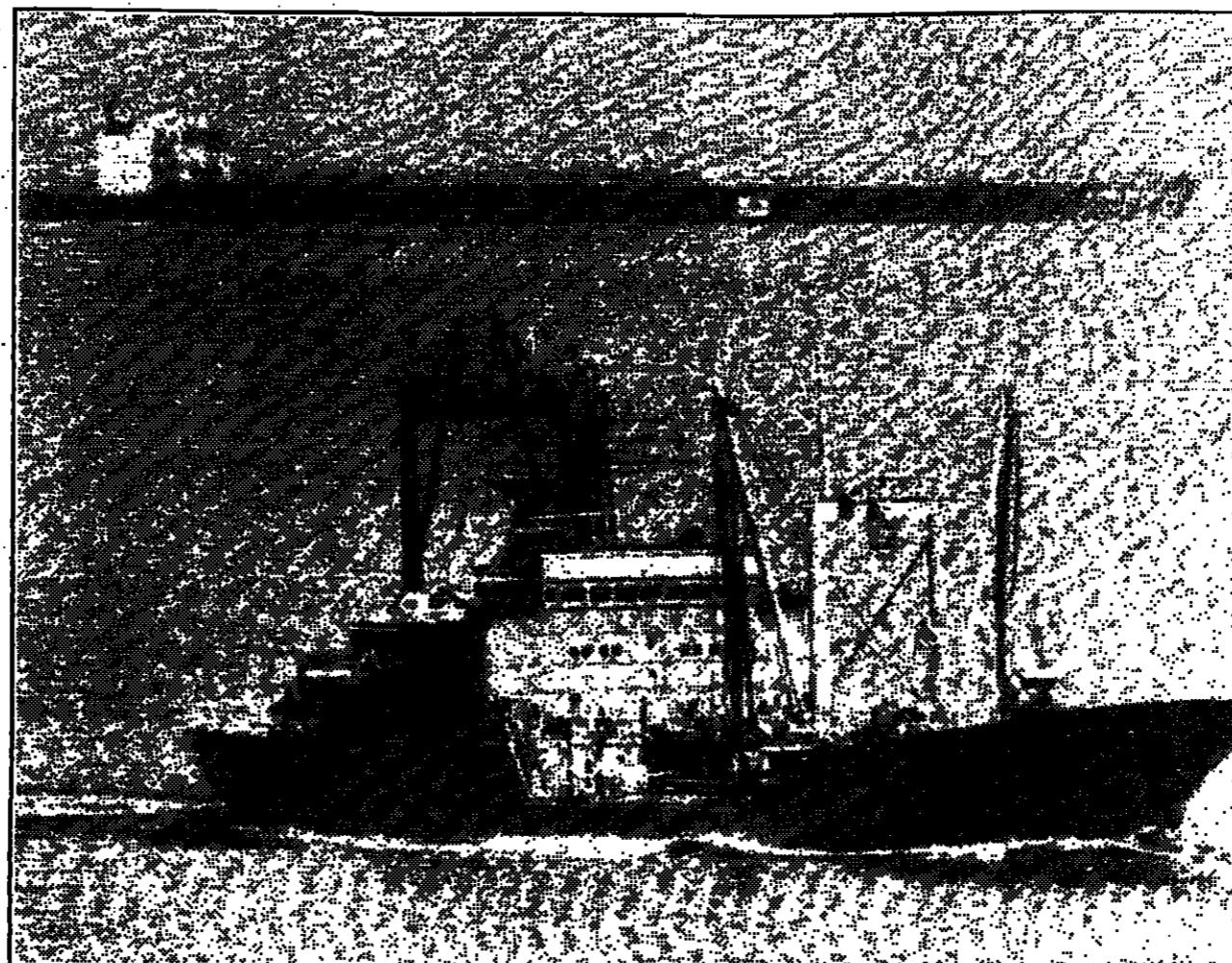
It was difficult to judge the treaty's full impact, because only a summary had been made available. But it was estimated, by advocates of the agreement, that it would increase the annual output of goods and services in the United States by \$12 billion to \$17 billion and create many as 750,000 jobs.

The agreement must be approved by both the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

The pact was reached after 16 months of hard bargaining that ended in two days of marathon

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Many U.S. business leaders support the pact. Page 8.



An Iranian warship shadowing the Tokyo Maru, part of a convoy of Japanese tankers heading out of the Gulf.

Sikh vs. Sikh: Fear Brings an Eerie Peace to the Golden Temple

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — The Sikh religion's holiest shrine, which used to bustle with thousands of worshippers, sits quiet and nearly empty here. Sikhs and others say fear keeps them away.

Beyond the walls of the immense Golden Temple, throughout the state of Punjab, violence involving suspected Sikh terrorists has reached a new high.

More than 500 people have been listed as killed in the last four months, almost as many as in all of 1986. In a major change, most of the killings have been committed by Sikh extremists against other Sikhs.

The eerie peace inside the temple and the turmoil outside are symbols of a crisis

widely seen as continuing to pose the most serious threat to Indian national unity. With no end to the violence in sight, officials, politicians, religious leaders and many Sikhs say the sense of helplessness has increased this year in Punjab, where most of India's 15 million Sikhs live.

The thinking of Sikhs has changed,

said Professor Darshan Singh Ragi, one of five head priests at the Golden Temple. "They are becoming disgusted by this killing of Sikhs by Sikhs. They now have this awakening that they should not clash among themselves."

Although they constitute only 2 percent of India's population, Sikhs have contributed enormously to the nation's agriculture, business and the military.

The thinking of Sikhs has changed,

Now many people fear that a religious group long respected and even beloved throughout India is in danger of being increasingly seen by others as disloyal and untrustworthy.

Such a development would make the situation more intractable and send repercussions around the world, where groups of Sikhs are increasingly active in support of fellow Sikhs in India.

In addition to its other difficulties, Punjab, long India's most prosperous state and biggest agricultural producer, is facing tough times economically. A nationwide drought has cut the rice crop more than 20 percent, although the state still hopes to supply at least half of India's grain this year.

The grievances of Sikh moderate leaders have focused on demands for increased government assistance, redrawing

unrest has led to investor wariness, dampening industrial growth in cities. Sikh extremists are believed to find their easiest recruits among educated young people who no longer want to toll on family farms but cannot find work elsewhere.

"We cannot end terrorism until we improve the unemployment situation," said Siddhartha Shankar Ray, state governor of Punjab, who is a Hindu from West Bengal state, appointed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. To this end, Mr. Ray is reportedly ready to announce new job training proposals, but others say government efforts are too little, too late.

The grievances of Sikh moderate leaders have focused on demands for increased government assistance, redrawing

of state boundary lines and other secular matters.

The complaints of radicals, however, are different, rising in large measure from the fear of many young fundamentalists that the religion is in danger of losing its identity. The first killings by radicals in the early 1980s were directed at fellow Sikhs accused of deviating from strict religious tenets.

Only after government crackdowns led to the arrest of innocent and guilty alike did all Sikhs unite in protest. Many moderates are reluctant to criticize the radicals, in part because they respect the extremists' sincerity but also because many say they fear retaliation.

Most analysts believe the major reason

See SIKH, Page 8

M'Bow Gains Support for UNESCO Job

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Amadou M'Bow of Senegal, UNESCO's director-general, who said last October that he would not seek re-election, has emerged as a leading candidate for another six-year term.

Mr. M'Bow's election to an unprecedented third term as head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization could lead to the withdrawal of Japan, the Netherlands and Canada, a European diplomat said.

Officials from the United States, which withdrew in 1984, and Britain, which left in 1985, have already said that their nations will not return if Mr. M'Bow remains.

The 50-member Executive Board, meeting at the agency's Paris headquarters, is scheduled to vote on the next director-general beginning Tuesday. If after four secret ballots no candidate has won, the board will choose between the top two on the fifth and final round of voting.

Mr. M'Bow is considered the best placed of about 10 candidates, a diplomatic observer said.

African countries form the biggest bloc on the Executive Board, followed by Arab countries, whose governments also have supported Mr. M'Bow in the past.

When the Reagan administration pulled out of UNESCO in 1984, it charged that the organization had been grossly mismanaged and had been anti-Western under the stewardship of Mr. M'Bow.

Britain and Singapore followed suit the next year, leaving UNESCO with a total loss of 30 percent of its \$150 million budget.

Mr. M'Bow, 66, told delegates last fall that he would remain from soliciting another term in an effort to free the agency from such political controversy, according to an account of a closed meeting provided then by his spokesman, Doudou Diene.

This step was welcomed by U.S. and West German officials as a statesman-like gesture that would allow UNESCO to make the changes demanded by Washington and London as conditions for their return.

But last month Mr. M'Bow's home government in Dakar and the Organization of African Unity nominated him for re-election.

Reports in Paris said that Mr. M'Bow, the first African to head a major international organization, had lobbied African and Arab governments over the last year to secure their support.

France and several other major



EGYPTIANS GO TO THE POLLS — Outside a polling station in a Cairo suburb, supporters of President Hosni Mubarak waited Monday for the president to arrive to vote in a referendum on giving him a second six-year term. Results in the referendum, in which 14.4 million voters were eligible, are to be announced Tuesday. Mr. Mubarak, 59, was the only candidate and had backing from across the country's political spectrum.

3 More Senators Join Opposition to Bork

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork appeared doomed Monday as the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, and three other previously uncommitted senators announced they would vote against his confirmation to the Supreme Court.

Senator Byrd called on President Ronald Reagan to withdraw the nomination "to save the court, to save Judge Bork and to save the country from the pain of going forward with it."

The West Virginia Democrat added at a news conference Monday: "I'm convinced this nomination is doomed."

Senator Byrd, who is also a member of the Judiciary Committee, said he would vote against Judge Bork when the committee votes Tuesday afternoon. That virtually ensures that the nomination will carry a negative recommendation when it goes to the full Senate, where Mr. Byrd said he would move for a vote as early as next week.

"The quicker the White House can be convinced of the wisdom of pulling this nomination down," he said, "the quicker we can get on with a nomination that can get approved."

As Senator Byrd was speaking at a news conference at the capitol, Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, the third-ranking member of the Senate's Republican leadership, was in Providence announcing his decision to vote against Judge Bork, 60, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In public Monday night, White

House aides echoed President Reagan's determination to push forward with Judge Bork's nomination.

"The word is, we fight on," an administration official said.

But in private, there was a growing sense of gloom inside the White House and an indication that the president might re-assess his adamant stand after the Judiciary Committee votes on the Bork nomination Tuesday.

"You've got to see, when the votes are cast, where people line up," an administration strategist said. "Then you go forward from there."

Although White House aides seemed increasingly resigned to Judge Bork's defeat, they did not express surprise at the trend.

"Nobody ever lost sight of the fact that it was going to be a tough fight," one strategist said. "We've known that from the beginning."

■ **Byrd Decision a Surprise**

The Associated Press reported earlier from Washington:

The announcement by Mr. Byrd was a surprise because he had previously said he was undecided and suggested that the Judiciary Committee should report the nomination to the Senate floor without a recommendation of approval or disapproval. This would have allowed him and other panel members to hold off announcing how they would vote.

Earlier Monday, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, said they would vote against the nominee.

President Reagan said he would

See BORK, Page 8

Jesse Jackson Trying Hard to Put More Colors in His Rainbow

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson peered over the lectern at an audience of 1,000 Iowa bankers and began with a confession: "I'm nervous to the bone," he said, feigning stage fright, "about appearing before such a rich and prosperous group."

No one believed him; no one was surprised to. The wall-to-wall grin gave it away.

Mr. Jackson was teasing away stereotypes, advertising ease and command in an unfamiliar setting — and getting right to the hub of the message that underpins his second bid as a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

He told the bankers: "It's not liberal versus conservative, left versus right, or black versus white. It's the Darwinian

corporate avarice and of a government that will not protect us from either."

"Everybody is the same color, in the dark," Mr. Jackson told them, delivering the code of his 1988 campaign.

F. Scott Fitzgerald once wrote that there are no second acts in American lives. Mr. Jackson, who will formally declare for the Democratic nomination next Saturday, thinks otherwise. Ever since the end of his 1984 bid, he has been working to recast his image and broaden his base by shifting the locus of his grievances.

It no longer makes sense, he says on the stump, to dwell on "yesterday's fights" about racial injustice. Today's battleground is "economic violence" and its circle of victims is much wider.

"We need to redefine relationships," he told the bankers. "It's not liberal versus conservative, left versus right, or black versus white. It's the Darwinian

ethic of the big eating up the small."

In the 45 minutes of speech making and questions and answers that followed, Mr. Jackson painted an economic landscape filled with the "unchecked greed" of multinational corporations that export jobs to "slave labor" markets abroad; with the "huge profits and quick fixes" of the "big money center banks of the East and West Coast and Chicago" that recycle petrodollars into the pockets of foreign dictators; with military contractors that earn billions in profits but pay no taxes; and with a government more interested in deregulating the economy for the rich than in preventing the loss of 38 million jobs since 1973 and 482 bank failures since 1982.

"I submit to you, my friends, there is nothing wrong with the community banker," Mr. Jackson said. "There is something wrong with the system."

Economic populism is hardly the usual

staunch lead in 9 of the 12 states. Over all, he was favored by 27 percent of the 2,489 Democrats responding in the poll.

But the data also showed that people's negative feelings toward Mr. Jackson are down by about one-third and that although he has not yet turned old antagonists into supporters, he is at least better positioned to get a hearing from them.

When political professionals point out that his standing is a function of his high name recognition in a field of unknowns, Mr. Jackson accepts the analysis but cannot resist tweaking those who would dismiss his achievement.

"They say I'm leading in New York because of high name recognition," he told a mostly black and Hispanic Labor Day rally in Brooklyn. "I'm leading in California because of high name recognition. I'm leading in North and South

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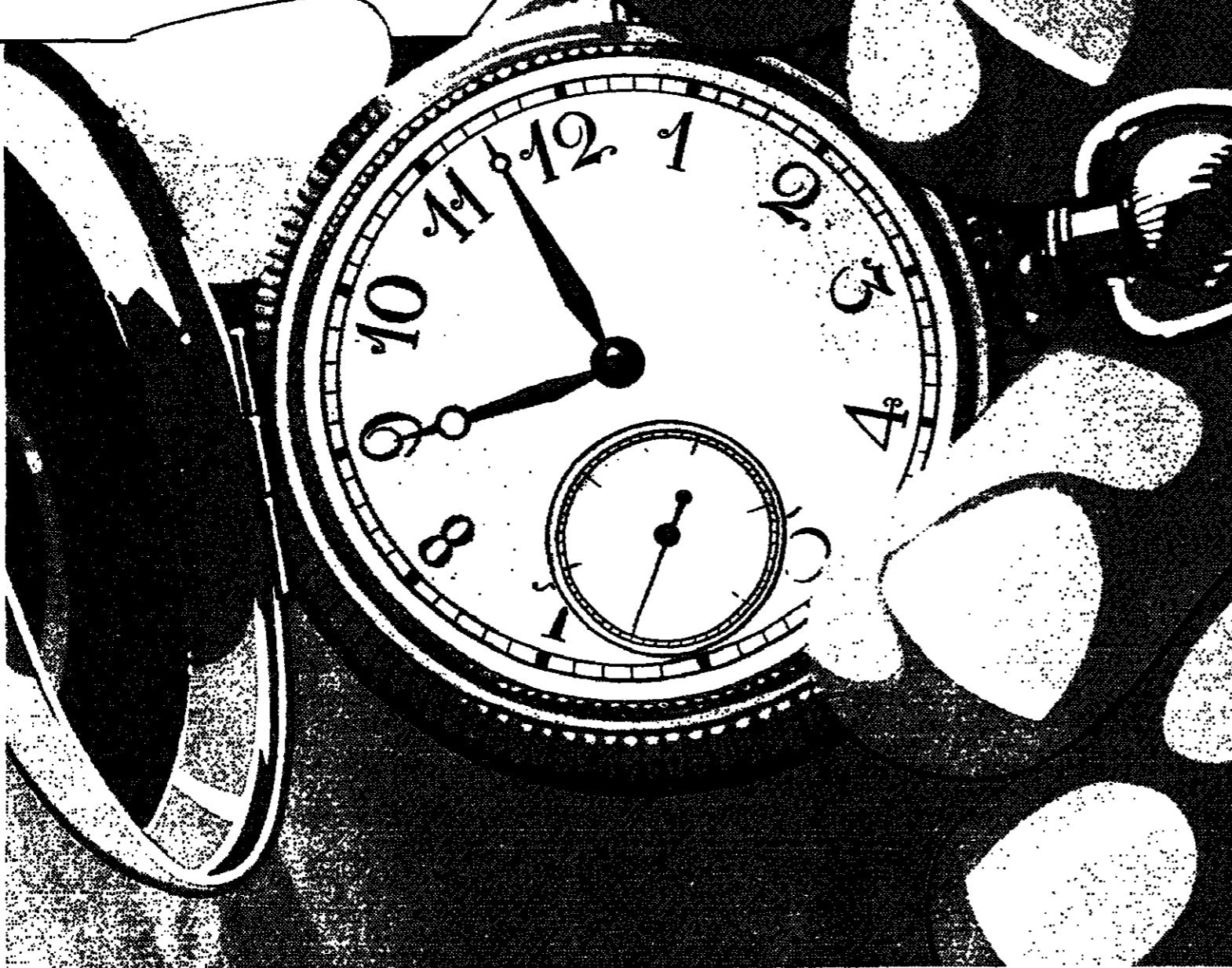
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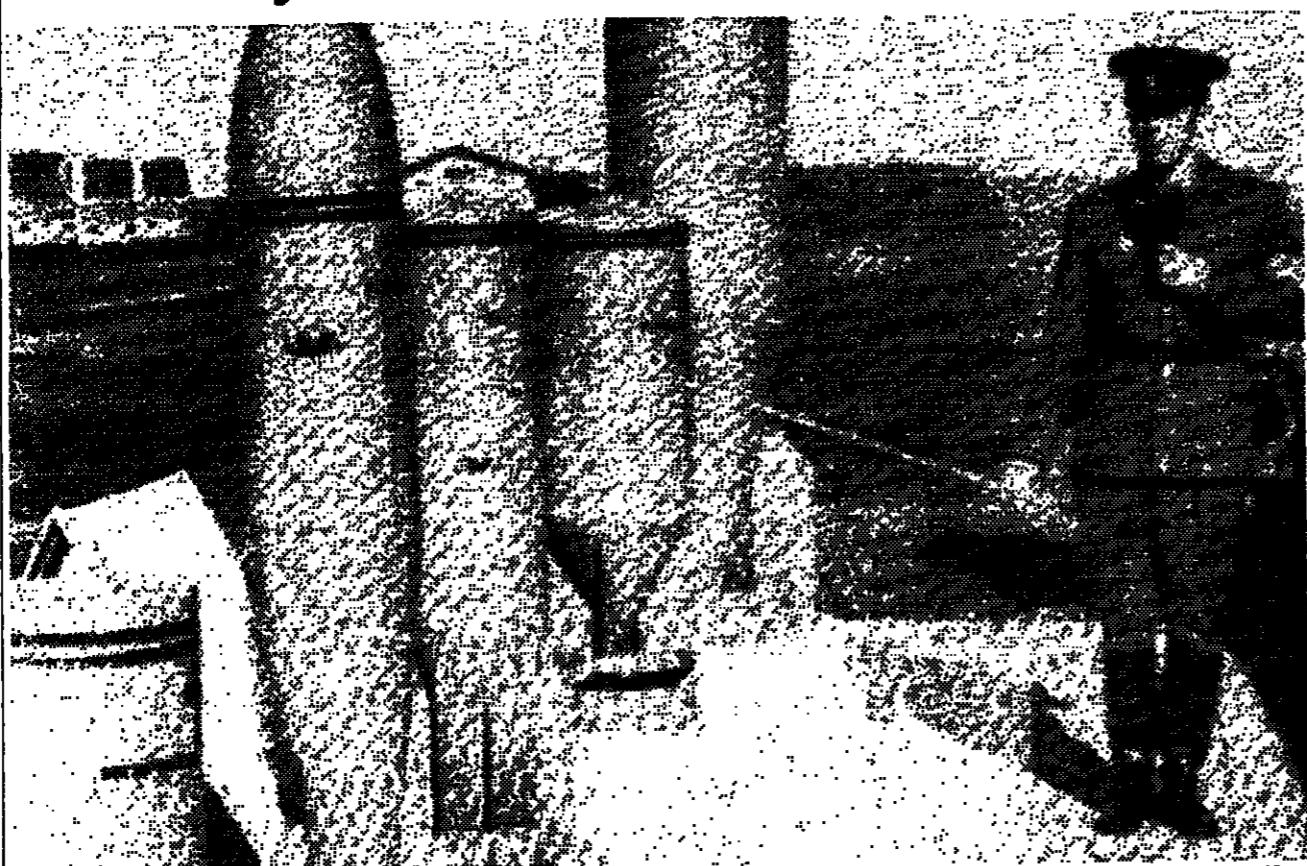
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Soviet Says U.S. Chemical Arms Plan May Hurt Talks



A Soviet soldier explaining parts of Soviet chemical weapons at the Shikhan military base.

In Drug Fight, Soviet Bans Growing of Poppies

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Monday a ban on growing poppies in an effort to wipe out opium plantations and curb rising drug addiction.

The government newspaper Izvestia said the ban included growing poppies for medicinal purposes.

Taking into account the social importance of the measures against drug-use, the Ministry of Medi-

cine and Microbiology Industry of the U.S.S.R. decided to stop growing poppies in the country," Izvestia said.

"Opium poppy growth was stopped in 1974," Izvestia said, "but there are still problems."

The Soviet Union now imports 80 percent of the poppies its needs.

Izvestia said that when poppy use is reduced, the same amount will be imported.

Information on the Soviet drug

problem has emerged in the press under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness.

Radio Moscow's World Service reported in August that the number of drug addicts detained in 1986 in the country had increased by 50 percent.

The growing of poppies on collective farms was criticized Monday by G. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee

for Agriculture and Related Industries. The number of collective farms that grew poppies was reduced from 286 in 1986 to 41 in 1987. Poppy growth by individuals has long been banned.

"Now there will be none," Mr. Romanenko said.

Izvestia said the fight against drug abusers has involved night ambushes by the militia, but it said the new ban should put an end to

"the last plantations."

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet plan to start producing binary weapons this year could jeopardize talks in Geneva for a multilateral ban on chemical weapons.

Lieutenant General Anatoli Kuntsevich spoke at a news conference in Moscow after a group of 110 foreign experts from the Geneva conference on disarmament ended a weekend tour of a once-secret chemical weapons base at Shikhan, on the Volga River, about 400 miles (650 kilometers) from Moscow.

The Soviet Union announced in April that it had halted chemical weapons production. The United States, which stopped production in 1969, is preparing to modernize its arsenal starting in December with a program to produce binary weapons.

Binary weapons contain two chemical agents that become lethal only when combined.

"The U.S. binary program creates serious obstacles if it does not torpedo altogether the negotiations" in Geneva, General Kuntsevich said. He accused Washington of "starting a new spiral in the arms race."

Colonel General Vladimir Pilkov, commander of the Soviet chemical corps, also disputed U.S. claims that the Soviet chemical arsenal was significantly greater than the U.S. stockpile.

He said estimates of 300,000 tons of stockpiled chemical agents in the Soviet Union were preposterous. The two countries are close to parity, he said.

The Soviet military has said it will not give figures or locations on its stockpile until it is required to do so after a convention on chemical weapons is signed in Geneva.

The United States has not provided figures for its total stockpile,

but the Defense Department has

issued maps of the weapons' locations, providing characteristics of each stockpile.

Max L. Friedersdorf, chief U.S. negotiator at the talks in Geneva, rose from the audience at the news conference Monday to challenge Soviet assertions and defend U.S. policy, but his comments were ruled out of order since they were statements, not questions.

After the briefing, Mr. Friedersdorf said the U.S. military believed the 300,000-ton estimate for the Soviet stockpile was moderate. He said the Soviet accumulation was "six to seven" times the American arsenal. The U.S. stockpile has been estimated by a Scandinavian monitoring group at 30,000 tons.

The visit to Shikhan, while not revealing any new information on the Soviet chemical weapons program, was regarded by observers as a significant step toward greater openness by the Soviet military.

The trip, which received broad attention in the Soviet media, has been portrayed as an initiative to speed up the Geneva negotiations.

Western diplomats at the Geneva talks say, however, that problems not related to the East-West debate continue to complicate the proposal to ban chemical weapons.

They predicted that no agreement by the 40-nation conference would be ready before next year.

U.S. to Try to Get Accurate Count Of AIDS Victims

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The federal Centers for Disease Control, after months of internal debate, is quietly mobilizing an ambitious plan to determine the number of Americans infected with the AIDS virus.

The nationwide project will focus on 20 high-risk metropolitan areas, for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, including Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York City, and 10 low-risk areas for an intensive series of coordinated epidemiological surveys. The surveys are to begin before the end of the year.

The surveys are designed to improve upon the imprecise estimate that from one to two million Americans are infected with the AIDS virus and to shed further light on such questions as the risk of AIDS virus infection in the heterosexual population.

Blood samples will be collected at sites ranging from clinics for sexually transmitted diseases and drug treatment centers to hospitals, colleges and prisons.

The director of the Centers for Disease Control, Dr. James O. Mason, announced the new strategy in a conference telephone call Sept. 25 with state health officials and representatives of the designated metropolitan areas. Public announcement is being withheld until after planning meetings are held in Atlanta next week.

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WORLD BRIEFS

10 Are Dead in Mediterranean Storms

BARCELONA (UPI) — Torrential rains and gale force winds have killed 10 people and left one person missing on Mediterranean coasts and the island of Majorca, officials said Monday.

Highways were cut and railroad traffic was suspended across the three northernmost provinces of Catalonia, lashed by heavy rains and winds up to 35 miles an hour (60 kilometers an hour) since Saturday.

Officials said a West German tourist was missing from the northeastern beach resort of Calafiga and an unidentified man was swept away by flood waters in the province of Barcelona on Monday. Storms killed four tourists on Majorca, three in Granada and two in Gerona on Sunday.

officials said.

Bonn Holds Woman in Weapons Deal

BONN (Reuters) — The West German authorities said Monday that they had arrested a 53-year-old woman on suspicion of trying to arrange illegal weapons sales worth more than \$1 billion.

Helmut Paue, a prosecutor in the Ruhr valley city of Wuppertal, said the woman tried to sell 30 helicopters, 22 fighter planes, 200 tanks, 3 submarines and 2 frigates. He said she was arrested Sept. 28 in the Ruhr town of Haan and was being held in investigative custody, with no charges yet filed.

Mr. Paue said the woman, whom he refused to identify, held West German and Argentine citizenship. He said prosecutors believed she belonged to an international organization dealing in U.S. French and Argentine weapons. The magazine Stern, which reported the arrest earlier Monday, said the weapons might have been destined for Iran.

Talks to End Fiji's Crisis Founder

SUVA, Fiji (UPI) — Talks to end Fiji's political crisis collapsed Monday when the deposed Prime Minister, Timoci Bavadra, refused to accept a demand by the coup leader, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, for constitutional changes to guarantee that native Melanesians rule over the island's majority ethnic Indians.

A spokesman for Mr. Bavadra, whose Indian-dominated government was toppled, said the former prime minister found Colonel Rabuka's proposals unacceptable.

The talks Monday also involved the governor-general, Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau, and Kamisese Mara, a former prime minister who ruled the nation for 17 years after independence from Britain until Mr. Bavadra's election in April. Mr. Bavadra's spokesman said Mr. Mara had agreed to the colonel's demands for parliamentary dominance by Melanesians.

30 Die as Ferry Sinks Near Rangoon

RANGOON, Burma (AP) — A river ferry with about 400 people aboard sank near the Burmese capital Monday, and the bodies of 30 passengers have been recovered, officials said.

The officials said that 233 people were rescued and that others were believed still trapped inside the sunken vessel. The double-deck, diesel-powered ferry sank while approaching Rangoon in a light gale after a short voyage from the industrial town of Syriem.

Talk of a Rightist Coalition in Manila

MANILA (Reuters) — Rightist opposition groups in the Philippines are preparing to take over from President Corazon C. Aquino if political turmoil forces her to step down, opposition sources said Monday.

They said an agreement had been reached in principle bringing together Vice President Salvador H. Laurel and the opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile. It could also include some politicians identified with the exiled former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, the sources said.

Mr. Laurel, the second highest elected official after Mrs. Aquino, would be the logical head of the alliance, they added. Mr. Enrile denied Monday that he had entered into an alliance with Mr. Laurel but hinted he was open to one. The possibility of an opposition alliance has loomed since Mr. Laurel broke away from Mrs. Aquino last month.

France Expects More Basque Arrests

PARIS (UPI) — Rightist opposition groups in the Philippines are preparing to take over from President Corazon C. Aquino if political turmoil forces her to step down, opposition sources said Monday.

France will not be a refuge for terrorists," Mr. Pandraud said in a radio interview. He said that French police were planning more raids on Basque militants after 93 people were rounded up Saturday in southwestern France. Of these, 48 were expelled to Spain; 28 were being held in France and the rest were freed. They were suspected members of the Basque separatist group ETA, which has led a long terror campaign for an independent state in the region.

Mr. Pandraud said several of those arrested were members of the military wing of ETA, which is the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty. He said plans were discovered for several "very precise" terrorist attacks against Spanish targets, such as military barracks and industrial sites.

For the Record

A Nepalese soldier in the UN peacekeeping force was killed Sunday by Israeli-backed Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon. A spokesman for the force said a protest was submitted to the Israeli Army. (NTT)

Vladimir Krstaj, 59, a senior Yugoslav bank official has been arrested, the latest development in a multimillion-dollar financial scandal, the official Tanjug news agency reported Monday in Belgrade. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Transport Workers Strike in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Italian transport workers began a week of strikes Monday. They were expected to cause widespread disruption for travelers.

Pilots at the short-haul airline Alitalia struck for two hours and said they would strike daily until Sunday. Alitalia said it had canceled at least 24 domestic flights daily.

The three main trade union confederations have called for all airport ground staff to strike Friday. Rome will be without public transport Tuesday, and bus, tram and underground rail workers have called a national strike for Friday. The workers are demanding improved pay and better working conditions.

U.K., Spain Resume Talks on Air Deal

MADRID (Reuters) — Britain and Spain resumed talks here Monday in an effort to reach agreement on a deal aimed at making air travel cheaper throughout Europe.

Diplomatic sources said negotiations would focus on the airport at Gibraltar, whose status is holding up a European Community agreement to liberalize air transport.

Laos and Cambodia have reopened a regular air service between their capitals, the Laos press said Monday. The KPL press agency, in a dispatch monitored in Bangkok, said scheduled service would be operated between Vientiane and Phnom Penh every Friday. (AP)

A strike by Amtrak maintenance workers halted most of the railroad's service along the Boston-to-New York corridor Monday. R. Clifford Black, manager of public affairs for Amtrak, said the railroad would seek a temporary restraining order later Monday in Washington to require the union members to go back to work. (AP)

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White House Is Accused Of Illegal Propaganda On Nicaragua Policies

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration engaged in illegal "covert propaganda activities" designed to influence the media and the public to support its Central American policies, according to a report by the congressional General Accounting Office.

The report said the State Department's Office of Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean had violated a law against the use of taxpayers' money "for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress."

In a statement releasing the report Sunday, Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, said that "this illegal operation represented an important cog in the administration's effort to manipulate public opinion and congressional action."

Otto Reich, who was head of the public diplomacy office at the time and who is now U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, said that he had not been interviewed by the GAO and that his office "did not engage in any kind of propaganda or other

Attached to the GAO report is a "confidential eyes only" memorandum of March 13, 1985, to Patrick J. Buchanan, at that time the White House communications director, from Johnathan S. Miller, then an official of the public diplomacy office. The memo boasts of the office's "white propaganda" operations.

Mr. Miller later became a White House administrative aide. He resigned in May after it was revealed that he had cashed traveler's checks from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's National Security Council safe for payment to a leader of the Nicaraguan rebels.

In the memo to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Miller cited The Wall Street Journal's publication on its op-ed page of March 11, 1985, of an article by John F. Guilmartin Jr. on Soviet arms aid to Nicaragua.

Mr. Guilmartin was identified by The Journal only as a professor at Rice University and a former U.S. Air Force officer and editor of the Air University Review.

Mr. Miller told Mr. Buchanan in the memo, however, that "Professor Guilmartin has been a consultant to our office and collaborated with our staff in the writing of this piece."

He added that "officially, this office had no role in its preparation."

Mr. Guilmartin, now an associate professor at Ohio State University, said Sunday that he had

Talks to End Fighting in El Salvador 'Going Well'

The Associated Press

received "less than \$1,000" as a State Department consultant on Nicaraguan arms but that his *Wall Street Journal* article had been "mine and only mine" without any collaboration with the public diplomacy office.

Robert L. Bartley, editor of The Journal, said that he would look into the circumstances of the Guilmartin article before making further comment.

The "white propaganda" memo also said that op-ed pieces for The Washington Post and The New York Times were "being prepared by one of our consultants" for the signatures of three contra leaders at the time, Alfonso Robelo Calero, Adolf Calero and Arturo Jose Cruz.

The Post carried an op-ed article by Mr. Calero on April 7, 1985. The deputy editor of the editorial page, Stephen S. Rosenfeld, said Sunday that he had worked directly with Mr. Calero on the article and had had no indication of a State Department hand in it. (The International Herald Tribune carried Mr. Calero's article on April 10, 1985.)

The Times carried an op-ed article by the three contra leaders on Dec. 13, 1985. Robert B. Semple, editor of The Times' op-ed page, said it was "far from clear" that the article was the same one "that apparently was being prepared the previous March."

In a related development, President Ronald Reagan was preparing Monday to press his campaign to continue U.S. aid to the contras.

A speech Wednesday he will demand additional changes in Nicaragua's internal policies, White House sources said.

Mr. Reagan's speech to the Organization of American States, followed by an address by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Chicago on Friday, was described as the beginning of a monthlong drive that will culminate in a request to Congress shortly after Nov. 7 for additional contra aid.

Incest Victim Gets Jail Term

The Associated Press

RIVERHEAD, New York — An 18-year-old woman admitted hiring a classmate to kill her abusive father was sentenced Monday to six months in jail.

Cheryl Pierson's case became symbolic of a national problem of incest during hearings in which she described four years of sexual and physical abuse.

Miss Pierson fainted as the judge announced that, although she was eligible for youthful offender status, he was sentencing her to the jail

Energy, Drive Mark Mexican Candidate's Career

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — From his father comes a passion for politics; from his mother, a delight in the intellectual rigors of economics. Throughout his short but successful career, friends say, Carlos Salinas de Gortari has sought to satisfy the demands of two often contradictory disciplines.

That effort culminated Sunday when the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has ruled Mexico since 1929, named Mr. Salinas, 39, as its candidate for president in the general election next year.

Negotiators for both sides are back together in the Vatican's diplomatic mission before resuming discussions. The talks were conducted under a news blackout agreed upon at the close of talks Sunday.

The six-and-a-half-hour session Sunday was the two sides' first formal meeting in three years.

The talks were "going well" and the atmosphere was one of "great frankness and great seriousness," Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church, said at the end of Sunday's session. The church is neutral in the election.

Mr. Salinas owes his likely elevation to Mexico's highest office primarily to President Miguel de la Madrid, who was a professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico in Mexico City when Mr. Salinas enrolled as an economics major in 1966. He was quick to spot Mr. Salinas as a comer, and the careers of the two have been linked ever since.

Monsignor Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said the two sides discussed the first of four points on the agenda Sunday.

He declined to elaborate on the agenda. Both delegations made it clear that the talks began that they were far apart on major issues.

The rebels are insisting, as they have for years, on participating in a provisional government that would rule until elections could be held. They also want their army incorporated into the Salvadoran armed forces.

Mr. Duarte has said the rebels must lay down their arms before their demands can be discussed.

El Salvador's civil war, which has lasted eight years, has shattered the economy and killed about 65,000 people.

The government and the rebels agreed to the talks after Mr. Duarte and the presidents of four other Central American nations signed a peace plan aimed at ending regional conflicts.



Mr. Salinas has played a major role in designing and carrying out an unpopular policy of economic austerity.

After returning to Mexico, Mr. Salinas held a succession of government posts, specializing in economic affairs. When Mr. de la Madrid was appointed minister of budget and planning, he named Mr. Salinas as his director of economic and social policy. When Mr. de la Madrid became president, Mr. Salinas took over the slot he vacated.

In 1981, when Mr. de la Madrid was nominated as his party's candidate for president, he chose Mr. Salinas to head the party's research group, which played a key role in developing policy and running the campaign.

Mr. Salinas has held cabinet rank since 1982 and has played a major role in designing and carrying out an unpopular policy of economic austerity that only in recent months has begun to yield encouraging results.

To the public, Mr. Salinas is known by the nickname Atom Ant. That sobriquet reflects not only the traditional Mexican irreverence toward authority, but also recognizes the energy, drive and persistence that are the main components of Mr. Salinas's public image.

Though he would take office without having held any elected position, Mr. Salinas comes from a family with an illustrious political background. His father, Raul Salinas Lozano, 70, is a senator representing the state of Nuevo Leon. He also has served as minister of industry and commerce and ambassador to the Soviet Union.

His mother, Margarita de Gortari Carvajal, is an economist who helped found and was the first president of the Mexican Association of Women Economists. She comes from a long line of lawyers, engineers and military men, including one who fought in the battle of the Alamo.

Mr. Salinas and his wife, the former Yolanda Cecilia Occelli Gonzalez, have three children: Cecilia, Emiliana and Juan Cristobal.

Mr. Salinas also is known as a skilled sportsman. He follows Mexican and U.S. baseball avidly, jogs 6 to 10 miles a day, and, in 1971, won a silver medal at the Pan American Games in Cali, Colombia, for his horsemanship.

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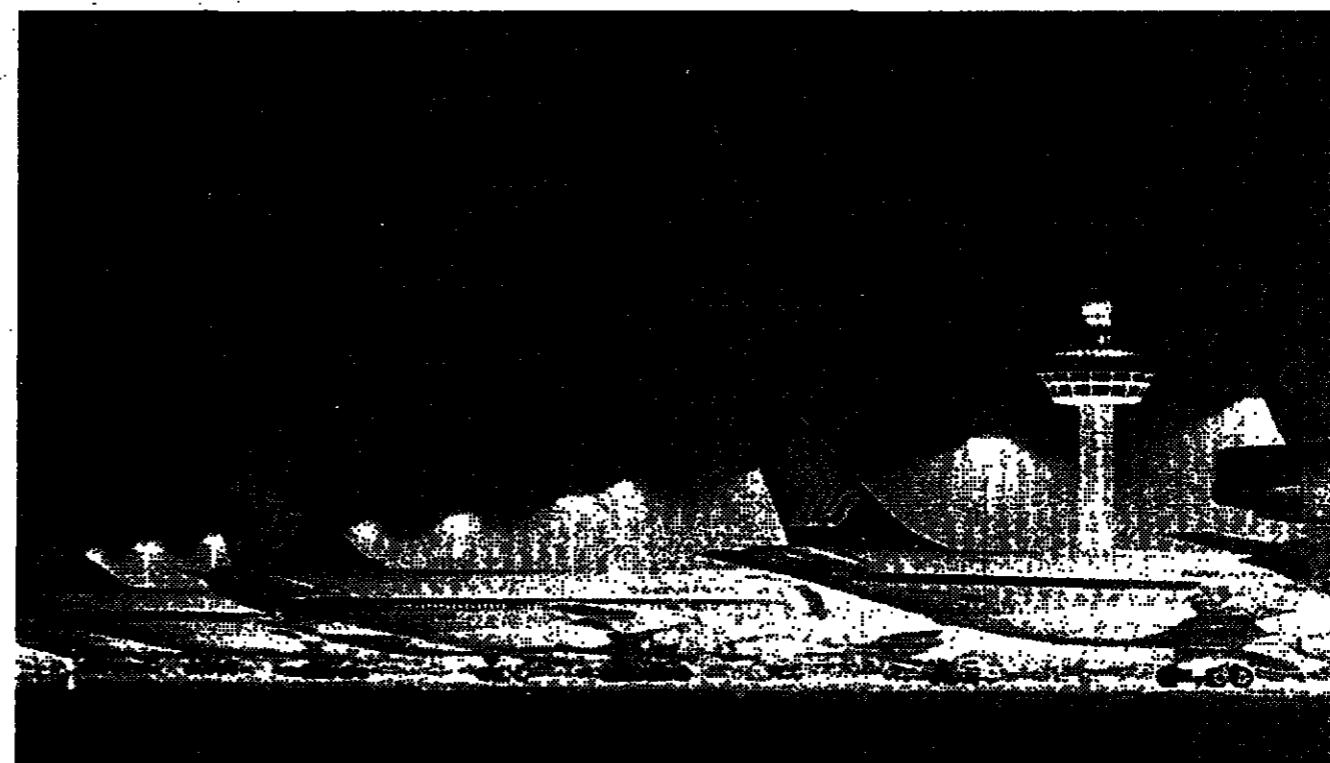
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The Bork Nomination

He Fails a Crucial Test

The Supreme Court convened Monday for its 197th term, but with only eight justices: the admiring Lewis Powell retired in June. There could have been nine justices in place had President Reagan proposed someone like him, or another conservative in the tradition of Justices Felix Frankfurter or John Marshall Harlan. By now, even a Democratic Senate likely would have given consent.

But instead, the president chose Robert Bork and thus chose angry confrontation. For Judge Bork is not merely a conservative. He has long been a flamboyant provocateur, with a lifetime of writings to prove it. As a result, Mr. Reagan got the rancorous political battle he asked for.

The president's supporters insist vehemently that, having won the 1984 election, he has every right to try to change the court's direction. Yes, but the Democrats won the 1986 election, regaining control of the Senate, and they have every right to resist.

The division of power makes moderates of both parties decisive. For Mr. Reagan to nominate Judge Bork was to stick a thumb in moderates' eyes. The Senate need not and should not endorse views so alien to the Supreme Court's honored role as definer and defender of constitutional liberties.

Judge Bork has reviewed and revised his views to assure senators that he would not really interpret the Constitution in the sometimes bizarre ways suggested by the written record. Yet his living view remains. His Constitution is smaller and more closed than the living document Americans celebrate in this its bicentennial year.

Judge Bork is no racist. His integrity is not questioned, nor is his technical ability. Yet even with his five days of testimony, it has been hard for senators to know him, in part because he recanted some, though not all, of his views.

This Can Be Said for Him

We are not being playful when we say that much of the "anti" effort was almost enough to make you "pro." The dismal political and programmatic content of some of the argument against him, as heard day after day in the committee hearings, could only confirm a suspicion that the time is ripe for a challenge to the lazy and dangerous clichés that often pass for wisdom and judicial profundity among liberals these days. There was also something disquieting in the idea that intellectual audacity and a challenge to prevailing legal orthodoxy were automatically to be punished or at least put down.

A second factor in his favor was the conventional view to which we continue to subscribe that a president has a large claim to support in nominating a judge of proven competence and distinction to the court. And finally there is the intelligence and professional achievement of the man. Judge Bork is, on the evidence, one of the most thoroughly schooled and knowledgeable students of constitutional law ever nominated.

What then, is enough to overcome all this? The impression, never disturbed throughout the hearings, that he did not change in the one respect that matters most: Judge Bork has retained from his academic days an almost frightening detachment from, to say indifference toward, the real-world consequences of his views; he plays with ideas, seeks tidiness, and in the process does not seem to care who is crushed.

Free Speech. Repeatedly over the years, Judge Bork has taken a narrow view of the rights of expression. He declared that only the "core" value of political speech was immune from government restraint. Not until 1984 did he allow as how art and literature might be protected, and in the process does not seem to care who is crushed.

Even this limited liberty, in his view, remains at the mercy of the majority when speech becomes advocacy of illegal action. The court and mainstream public opinion have long tolerated strident dissent, reserving punishment for incitement to imminent lawless action. *He rejects this tradition.*

Sex Discrimination. Not until two weeks ago did Judge Bork accept the Supreme Court's gradual, belated extension of equal protection to women. As recently as June 10, just before his nomination, he told an interviewer that he thought the 14th Amendment "should have been kept to things like race and ethnicity," and not extended to women. His conversion came so late that it is hard to know seriously to take it.

Liberty and Privacy. The attitude of exclusion is even more evident in his views on the right of privacy that most Americans have come to regard as secure from prying government. The Constitution does not state a right of privacy beyond freedom from unreasonable searches and the like; thus Judge Bork does not recognize its existence. Yet great judges have found room for personal privacy in the concept of liberty enshrined in the Fifth and 14th Amendments.

The Framers' Larger Intent

His stringent philosophy springs from valid motives. Some justices have shamelessly warped liberty, as when the Supreme Court in 1935 upheld the "liberty" of New York workers to contract for substandard working conditions that the states were trying to regulate. Judge Bork has written and testified that judges must interpret law, not make it.

Most judges subscribe to such judicial restraint. Judge Bork carries the idea to mechanistic extremes. The Constitution lives in large measure because of judges who aspire to objectivity, but recognize they must make choices. Judge Bork seeks what he calls the framers' "original intent." He refuses to see, or laments, their larger intent.

Americans created a Constitution, added a Bill of Rights and have amended the Constitution repeatedly to embrace persons previously excluded. By their very breadth, no concepts like equal protection and due process guard against abuse by the majority and invite generosity for the underdog. That is the Constitution most Americans honor. Does Judge Bork? His earnest but inadequate answers say no. So should the rest.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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A Wily Casey Knew How to Raise the Ante

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A few years ago, after the director of central intelligence, William Casey, threatened to try to jail journalists who dared to print information stamped "secret," I received a call from a federal law enforcement source.

"What's with your old friend Casey?" he asked.

"He's making all that noise about leaks, but we

happen to know he's been spending hours alone,

home and office, with Bob Woodward of The Post.

The FBI doesn't want to ask Casey about it because

the CIA handles its own security."

Ever eager to protect U.S. secrets from being divulged first to a rival publication, I called Bill

Casey and put it to him: Was he being a hypocrite,

complaining about leaks by day and leaking to a reporter at night? His gruff reply was unequivocal:

"I haven't seen Woodward for 18 months."

That was untrue, as we now know from evidence

of frequent interviews in a book that appears to be

titled "Bob Woodward," as told to somebody

named "Veil." The FBI's unofficial surveillance

matic scene, foolishly added to show enterprise and to squeeze a controversial news lead into the book, adds nothing to our understanding of America's most activist CIA director. The reporter's need to tack on a moral judgment—and to presume to pose as a public confessor for a man who chose not to confess his demerits and discredit his work.

What does matter is that a skillful journalist has penetrated U.S. intelligence agencies and their oversight committees to provide the most important book on the CIA since David Wise and Thomas B. Ross wrote "Invisible Government: The CIA & U.S. Intelligence," in 1974.

Ignore the hyped excerpts, which have led the president and Sophia Casey to lash out at the author, and are causing CIA bureaucrats (like Bobby Inman, the disgraced former deputy director, who is now desperate to appear not to have been a source) to bewail the exposure of details about meetings on covert activities. And distrust, as I do, most direct quotation reconstructed without notes or unheard by the writer. Read the whole book; you will be much better informed about what went right and went wrong inside the Reagan administration and you will have a fair portrait of William J. Casey.

This is the Casey I knew well: bluff, wide-ranging

impatient, daring purposeful, enthusiastic, patriotic,

secretive, cunning, deceptive. Bob Woodward's

Casey is close to the real Casey, missing only the

profound cancer-induced change in personality in

the final year; his longtime admirers and ideological

allies should get off the defensive and enjoy the

recognition and respect he gets in this biography.

Why did he spend time with a star reporter even

after the fact of their meetings appeared in print?

The Casey veteran of the OSS I am almost certain

was not spilling fresh secrets. He saw himself as

staying in touch with an adversary, protecting his

back against his bureaucratic enemies.

William Casey was the poker player anteing up

more information to see what was in the other

player's hand, then bluffing when possible—or

marking a card when necessary—to take the pot

by putting a better light on what the reporter was

learning elsewhere. America's most overtly cover

intelligence agency operating beyond political accountability, if not literally out of control.

Many of those commenting seem

to have read only the headlines, then

added to the din of nondescript denials

and no-comments. Most of the fury

totally misses the point.

The point is not whether Mr. Casey

nodded or mumbled an affirmative

response to Mr. Woodward about

whether the profits from U.S.-Iranian

arms sales were diverted to the

Nicaraguan contras unless you be-

lieve that Mr. Woodward is a liar. I

do not, and the notion is strongly

disputed by Mr. Woodward's career

record of repeated, accurate disclo-

sures. The public has been told in the

sworn testimony of Lieutenant Col-

nel Oliver North that "Casey knew."

The point is the cumulative por-

trait of a CIA director, operating in a

climate of official secrecy and dis-

trust for virtually all public institu-

tions, embarking on worldwide ac-

tions that made the Iran-contra affair

inevitable and perhaps only a small

part of a larger pattern.

If Mr. Woodward's account is ac-

curate, the now-famous scheme of

North & Co.'s secret enterprise to

provide the capacity for unaccountable

covert action worldwide was al-

ready operational. Assassinations were

among services it could provide.

According to Mr. Woodward's pic-

ture, Mr. Casey worked diligently

and effectively to find a way around

Congress. He bypassed rules and

laws, made end-runs around congres-

sional intelligence oversight commit-

tees, got friendly members of Con-

gress to obtain secret agency funding

through their committees and ob-

tained assistance for operations from

Saudi and Israeli intelligence ser-

vices. He "privatized" U.S. intelli-

gence operations and U.S. foreign

policy with a vengeance.

All this was possible because of

what Mr. Woodward portrays as the

passive but pernicious style of Ronald

Reagan in the White House.

As Mr. Woodward writes, Mr. Ca-

sey had little trouble figuring out

what Mr. Reagan wanted: no com-

mitment of U.S. combat troops but

virtually all of the covert support pos-

sible to back up the dictates of the so-

called Reagan Doctrine. That means

fighting communism by supporting

anti-Communist resistance forces ev-

erywhere: Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia.

It also means operating beyond the

bounds of public accountability. If

that means lying, bending or break-

ing the law, so be it. The cause is what

counts. The end justifies the means.

Harry Truman, who created the</p

OPINION

Bork: Southern Blacks May Hold the Veto

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to sit on the Supreme Court is doomed, as last-minute White House efforts to raise the "law-and-order" issue suggest, the reasons lie in faulty strategy and sharply changing voting patterns.

When President Reagan insisted in his weekend radio address that Judge Bork's opponents wanted to "thwart the desire of the American people" for judges who would bring criminals to justice, he unwittingly signaled White House desperation. Not only is "law and order" one of Reagan's old stand-by themes; but, the fact is that the Supreme Court already has a functioning "law-and-order" majority.

In 1984, for instance, in U.S. v. Leon, the court by a 6-2 majority significantly modified the so-called exclusionary rule under which illegally seized evidence is not admissible at trial. The controversial Miranda rule, under which police must warn suspects that they have a right to remain silent, has been weakened progressively in several court decisions taken by majorities of at least 5-3 and sometimes 7-2.

To summon Americans to battle for a Supreme Court tough on criminals, therefore, is unnecessary, since such a court already exists. Besides, it is not for criminal justice but for other social issues — the rights of minorities, for example — that conservatives so strongly want Judge Bork on the court.

That Mr. Reagan has to resort to such tactics is a measure of the poor prospects

of a nominee who once seemed sure to be confirmed, if only after a tough battle in the Senate. What went wrong?

First, it appears in retrospect that it was a mistaken strategy for Bork supporters to try to picture him as a moderate, mainstream jurist in the tradition of the man he was nominated to succeed, Lewis Powell of Virginia, and of such great justices of the past as Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Brandeis. Whatever else he was, Judge Bork was not that, as his academic record and his writings clearly showed.

That record and those writings, when closely examined, demonstrated that Judge Bork had argued against the degree of free expression supported by Justices Holmes and Brandeis, deplored the latter's antitrust opinions, strongly opposed Justice Powell's arguments on affirmative action, and in many other areas held strong, idiosyncratic views that often were interesting and challenging but seldom were moderate or mainstream.

Judge Bork might have survived his own record, except for the fact that, on questioning from the Senate Judiciary Committee, he repeatedly denied it. Apparently having agreed to the strategy of being depicted as a moderate, he found himself time and again forced to say that he no longer believed something he had written in the past, or that he would not vote against one of the most conservative nominees of modern times.

A more graphic result of the new voting strength of Southern blacks could hardly be imagined.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**A New Alliance Is Needed**

We recently returned from the Soviet Union, where, with 150 other Americans, we raised the possibility of a Soviet-American partnership to end world hunger in talks with the head of the Soviet Institute for African Studies, the chairman of Soviet Athletes for Peace, health professionals, representatives of Soviet and American news organizations, in Moscow, and many ordinary citizens.

Fifteen million people, mostly children, die of hunger each year. This toll is equivalent to that of a Hiroshima bomb every three days. In addition, hunger accounts for much physical and mental retardation. Whole nations are affected and, indirectly, we all are. Experts have concluded repeatedly that we have enough food to feed nearly twice the world's population, and that ending hunger is technologically possible. What is needed is the commitment.

During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union fought together to conquer a common enemy. We call upon President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to create an alliance once again, to make a joint statement committing themselves and their nations to ending hunger through-

out the world by the year 2000. The victory would be one not only for the hungry, but for all humankind.

BARRY LEVY.
GORDON STARR.
Sherborn, Massachusetts.

Too Simple to Work?

Regarding "Idea for 1983: A Natural U.S.-Soviet Partnership" (Sept. 1):

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber cites "simple" ideas that worked and then proffers one of his own. But because others' ideas worked does not mean this one will. "True security is higher knowledge," he writes, and recommends "sharing open research labs with the Soviets ... to change U.S.-Soviet hostility into a joint competition of trained brains in the knowledge revolution that is transforming the world economy."

SCOTT FAIGEN.
Stuttgart.

After Evil, Understanding

Regarding the report "Painfully, Young U.S. Jews Get to Know Germans" by Serge Schmemann (Sept. 28):

I am of the generation that lived through the Holocaust. As a girl of 15, I stood in the streets of Munich cheering the troops as they goose-stepped for the first time there. Little did I, a Jewess, realize what evils were to follow. In 1936, I was living in London with my husband and trying to help a small part of the

refugees arriving after harrowing experiences, but alive and with hope.

Now I have contact with many Germans, young and old. I know that there are many who do as much as they can to atone for the sins of their fathers and grandfathers, and I realize that many risked their lives during those grisly times to help others. We all must try to understand one another and to live together. That is why the Stanford University program is so important and why its expansion should be encouraged.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER.
Zurich.

A Different Brand of Debt

Regarding "Debt, Let Us Not Forget, Bull America" (Sept. 26):

If indeed we do not need tight-fisted cracker-barrel economics, we certainly do not need the self-exculcating superficialities of John R. MacArthur. The America-building debt he refers to created vast wealth-producing farms, industries and national infrastructure. The debt of the last years, to the contrary, has been mostly used to purchase the sterile trinkets of frenzied consumption, civilian and military. One has only to look at the decline of American manufacturing and

to realize what we are getting for all we spend.

That a group shouting "supply side" should get away with its cuts in that most fundamental of capital investments, education, is sad witness to our and Mr. MacArthur's unwillingness to see the real problem: the misdirection of scarce, often borrowed, resources.

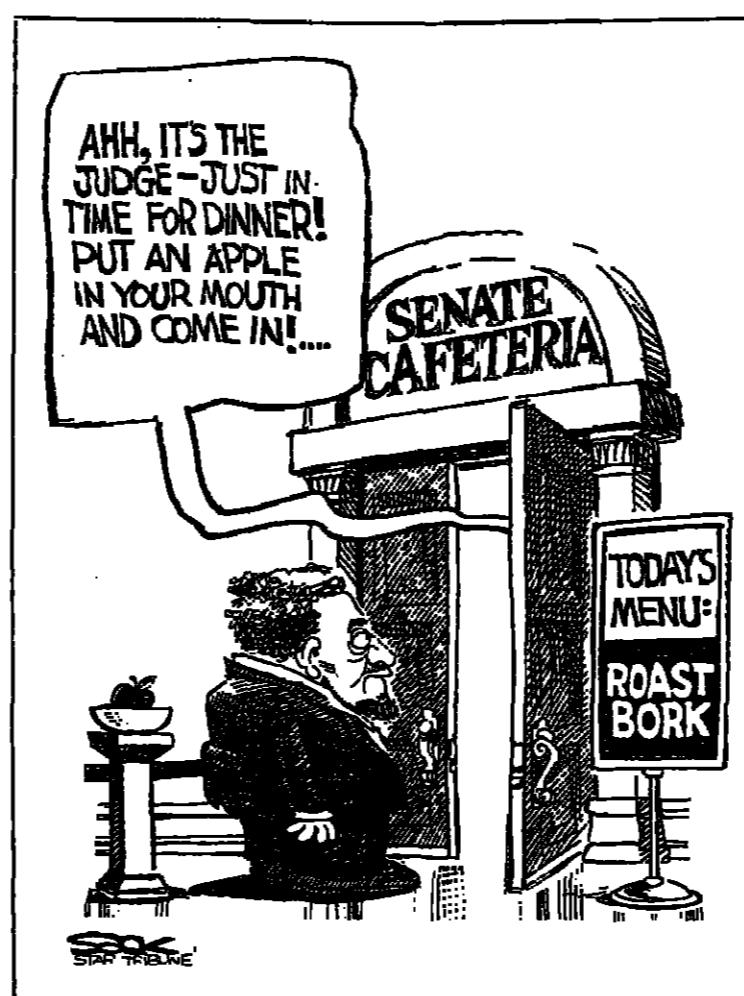
HERMAN ARCHER.
Cairo.

No Americans Applied

In response to "Official Au Pair Programs" (Letters, Sept. 29) from Camille Pisk, vice consul of the American Consulate General in Munich:

Although I have advertised extensively in the United States, offering an excellent salary, free time, use of car and travel expenses, I have never had the opportunity to employ a U.S. citizen as none has ever applied. It appears that household and child care do not appeal in such an affluent country as the United States. In desperation I am forced to search elsewhere for a suitable, willing au pair — even in Communist countries.

SUZANNE GLENN.
Los Angeles.

**When the Movers Show Up, Say a Prayer and Serve Tea**

By Denis M. Blakeley

GARSTANG, England — The fall is

the cruellest season of the year, breeding greed out of corporate mellow ness — greed for a post "abroad" and a salary increase. It is a time when international executives move on, when mastodon calls to mastodon across the primeval swamp, which may be the Atlantic or the Gulf or the inaptly named Pacific.

"Hey, Joe, how'd they treat you in Paris? I'm your replacement there. What little tips can you give me about moving?"

There are certain recommendations to be made about moving within Europe.

1. Choose your firm carefully. It helps to listen to what other people have to say about their moves.

2. Be well-insured and always claim for breakage quickly. A local agent may come around to check the damage. The outcome is likely to depend upon the inspector — and on the country. I have found that the West Germans are willing to pay up, as are the British. In my experience, the French never pay.

3. Movers are always in a hurry. On their arrival at your new residence you must know precisely where you wish to have each piece of furniture put.

4. Movers are people. Offer them tea and sympathy. Today in Frankfurt, tomorrow in London. They have a job to do and usually they do it well.

5. Offer up a prayer for Saint Christopher, the guardian angel of travelers. I also carry a traveling icon. Who was it who said, "Superstition is the example of a feeble mind"?

Movers come in different sizes and shapes. (I find that the big ones are the worst.) They also come in different moods. They may be drunk or sober, rested or tired. It depends on whether they have a good frontier crossing or not; it depends, also, on what they were doing yesterday — was it a good haul from Bonn to Paris? A good frame of mind should be established at the beginning, largely by the provision of tea.

Many movers are hirsute, either because of negligence or simply because they have not had time or inclination to shave in the driving compartment. (In which most of them sleep. British movers, however, prefer a bed at a truck drivers' stop, with fish and chips to boot.)

Movers are strong in the back; not all of them are weak in the head. One of my movers, an Austrian, blocked a side road near the Quai d'Orsay for the best part of a day. A gaggle of concierges came to protest. He said in perfect, grammatical French with only a slight Graz accent: "Mesdames, you see the Eiffel Tower there? That cannot be moved today. Our truck can be moved. But unless you have a written letter from the president of the Republic we shall not move."

Move them with different modalities. May they keep on trucking.

International Herald Tribune

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As the airline with the world's most modern fleet, we're eagerly following the development of this experimental hypersonic passenger aircraft, which could be operating by the turn of the century. Travelling at twenty five times the speed of sound, it would enable us to fly you from, say, London to Singapore in a mere 50 minutes. Or from San Francisco to Hong Kong in one hour. However, we do envisage some minor changes to the menu. We do hope, for example, that you like your roast beef rare. **SINGAPORE AIRLINES**



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The right choice.

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One of the most important single factors responsible for the death of five million children a year is not drought or famine. It's dehydration caused by diarrhea.

Until recently, the only known treatment for dehydration was an expensive intravenous drip - available only to the fortunate few in the developing world who live near a hospital or clinic. But now there is a solution that works almost instantly, costs almost nothing and is available to nearly every family. It is a ten-cent sachet of Oral Rehydration Salts: a simple mixture of salt and sugar that, when combined with water, quickly replaces the vital fluids drained by diarrhea. Today this miraculous

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Launch Glasnost Into Space, Soviet Urges

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Thirty years after the launching of the first Sputnik began the space age, Soviet scientists celebrated with a weekend display of space *glasnost* and an appeal for international cooperation in exploring the solar system.

In a three-day anniversary conference that concluded Sunday, Soviet officials showed off their resurgent space exploration program to experts from more than 30 countries.

The visitors were provided tours of the manned space control center, reports on new data from Soviet orbital experiments and a live hookup with astronauts manning the Mir space station.

The scientific highlight was the release of the first X-ray maps of a supernova, photographed this summer from Mir's astronomical observatory.

The political highlight was the intensive Soviet push for American cooperation in major joint space ventures, especially a mission to explore Mars.

The Reagan administration has been cool to such a proposal, objecting that it raises the risk of leaking militarily useful high technology.

The idea of a massive coopera-

tive venture is premature," he said. "We prefer to begin with small steps, to demonstrate to both sides that it's mutually beneficial."

American scientists not affiliated with the government, however, seemed eager to link up with the Soviet program, which has been flourishing recently.

In contrast, the U.S. program has been moribund since the space shuttle Challenger exploded in January 1986.

Both Soviet and American scientists at the conference said it was too simple to proclaim the Soviet side ahead in civilian space activity. But all agreed that the Russians had a greater momentum and a bigger psychological edge than at any time since Sputnik lifted off on Oct. 4, 1957, propelling the United States into a space race.

The Soviet Union leads the United States in several key areas, including its array of powerful launching vehicles and its superior experience in testing human endurance in space.

U.S. space equipment has ranged much farther into the universe and is considered more reliable. Scientists said, but it has been almost 10 years since the last launching of a planetary spacecraft.

"If one measures it in terms of

new projects and the overall health of the program, they are clearly moving into the lead," said Bradford A. Smith, professor of planetary sciences at the University of Arizona. By refusing Soviet offers of cooperation "We're locking ourselves out of space," he said.

For the large number of astrophysicists present, the most striking demonstration of the fruits of cooperation came Sunday, when scientists from the Soviet Union, Japan and Europe presented the first X-ray snapshots of a massive star in the process of exploding.

The supernova explosion, which began in February in the Magellanic Cloud, a neighboring galaxy, was the first one observable on Earth since the invention of the telescope.

Dr. Joachim Trumper, director of extraterrestrial physics at the Max Planck Institute in Munich, said the emissions had confirmed theories that the core of the star is either a pulsar, a spinning neutron star, or radiation from the decay of elements produced in the explosion.

The results of the experiments, which are continuing, are expected to advance understanding of how stars are born and die and how new chemical elements are formed.

Botha Backs Idea of Integrated Housing

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha gave the government's endorsement Monday to limited reforms in South Africa's apartheid laws that would permit some integrated communities where the residents want it.

But Mr. Botha said he could not accept a second major recommendation by a presidential commission, calling for repeal of the Separate Amenities Act. That law segregates public facilities, such as parks and beaches, on a nationwide basis.

He also said that public schools

in communities that chose to become multiracial should remain segregated, although integrated private schools would continue to live in mixed-race neighborhoods.

None of the commission's options that would make possible nonracial voting at the local level in communities that declare themselves open to all races are acceptable to the government, Mr. Botha said.

Speaking to the whites' chamber of Parliament at the opening of a debate on the 1953 Group Areas Act, which contains statutory barriers against integrated residential districts, Mr. Botha said it was no longer practicable to separate races completely by residential area when some South Africans want to live in mixed-race neighborhoods.

On the one hand, it would be unjustifiable to deny those who do want to live amidst their own community the right to do so," he said.

"On the other hand, it would not be correct to deny those who prefer to live in the context of an open area their right to do that."

Mr. Botha reiterated the position

adopted last month by a commission of the advisory President's Council that integration should not be forced on racial groups against their will.

But he endorsed the commission's recommendation that residents of a neighborhood could utilize a "local option" and rezone their community for interracial living, subject to a veto by a government-appointed provincial administrator.

The proposed reform, if adopted, virtually guarantees that most of South Africa will remain racially segregated.

As the commission acknowledged in its report, the practical effect will be to open up affluent, all-white suburbs to those nonwhites who can afford to live there, while lower-income communities are likely to exercise the option to remain segregated.

The Parliament, which is controlled by Mr. Botha's ruling National Party, will have to approve the changes in the law.

Anti-apartheid groups and virtually all of South Africa's credible black leaders have condemned the commission's proposals as "apartheid" and have demanded abolition of the Group Areas Act.

Mr. Botha said implementation of the proposals would be postponed until studies were made of how voting rights would be provided in newly integrated neighborhoods and how decisions to declare areas "open" would be made.

South Africa City Short of Water After Flood

United Press International

DURBAN, South Africa — More than half of Durban was without water Monday, and officials urged hospitals to handle only emergency cases as repair teams continued to work around the clock on pipelines destroyed in a flood that has claimed up to 325 lives.

A police spokesman, Major Charl du Toit, said that the official death toll reached 209 Monday and that 116 other people had been reported missing in towns and surrounding tribal lands.

The dead include people

drawn in cars washed from bridges and roads as well as people drowned in swollen rivers and buried in villages destroyed by mudslides.

Rob Haswell, the deputy mayor of the eastern port city, said: "The water situation in Durban is critical. If the present rate of consumption continues, it will become desperate."

Repair teams worked through the weekend to prepare for the replacement of broken pipes.

Mr. Haswell said it could take another week to restore running water to the 70 percent of Durban now without fresh water. Until then, most of the city's 800,000 will continue to rely on water brought in by truck, he said.

Health Minister Willem van Niekerk said last week that the five-day flood that ended Thursday was the worst natural disaster in South Africa's history.

Dozens of private and military

helicopters continued to ferry blankets and food to tribal villagers isolated by the floods.

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For Many Maryland Farmers, Signs Are Pointing Toward the End of Tobacco Road

By Tom Vicsey
Washington Post Service

LOTHIAN, Maryland — Henry Jones worked down the rows of tobacco plants Friday morning for the last time this year, and maybe forever.

He chopped the plants at the ground and, with a helper and his son Jimmy, loaded them onto a trailer and hauled them to the barns to cure. It was a time for hard work and some hard reflection, too, because the fields Mr. Jones, 69, has farmed in southern Anne Arundel County since 1933 may never again be planted with tobacco.

"I like farming and everything, but it's getting rough," Mr. Jones said. "I'm old. I've broken up. I can't drive the tractor. I don't know what to say about the tobacco. It's fading

out. Lord knows what I'm going to do."

Mr. Jones was talking like a lot of tobacco farmers in the county and in the rest of Maryland. Prices keep falling and the cheap labor on which tobacco depends is in short supply. Fields that once grew tobacco are now growing corn for hog and chicken feed. Old, increasingly, hay for horses. Old farmers are retiring, and their children are not taking their places.

Tobacco farmers are casting about for new sources of income such as boarding horses. Or they are turning away from farming in favor of driving construction equipment, doing carpentry or taking a few hours' break each day to drive school buses.

Others, like William Tucker of Lothian, a fourth-generation to-

bacco farmer, have turned to real estate.

"Houses," Mr. Tucker said, "that seems to be the main crop in Anne Arundel County these days. The only difference is that it's permanent. It uses up the land forever."

The amount of farmland devoted to tobacco has dramatically declined in Anne Arundel in the last five years, as it has throughout Maryland. There were 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of tobacco planted in 1983, 2,700 acres in 1984, 2,300 in 1985 and about 2,000 in 1986. This year, county extension agents estimate that the figure was near 1,500.

Maryland echoes the situation nationwide, which has seen a steady decline in farm acreage devoted to tobacco. According to Department of Agriculture figures, tobacco acreage harvested dropped by 38 percent in the last seven

years, from \$58 million in 1981 to \$32 million last year. By comparison, Maryland's most important farm product, broiler chickens, increased in value from \$327 million to \$426 million in the same period.

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Maryland echoes the situation nationwide, which has seen a steady decline in farm acreage devoted to tobacco. According to Department of Agriculture figures, tobacco acreage harvested dropped by 38 percent in the last seven

years, from 976,000 acres in 1981 to 601,570 in 1987.

At the same time, the prices fetched by Maryland tobacco have plummeted from \$1.75 a pound in 1981 to \$1.18 last year.

"I have no reason to believe the market is going to make a tremendous rebound," said the county extension agent, Turp Garrett. "Even with a modest price increase, I think you are going to see a decline in tobacco next year, too."

Many farmers said a shortage of cheap labor for the labor-intensive work of tobacco farming was causing problems, too.

"At one time, you could pick up labor anywhere," said Oscar Grimes, 63, a Davidsonville farmer who grew six acres of tobacco this summer instead of his usual 12 to 14. "Now people just don't want to get their hands dirty."

Tobacco has resisted mechanization more than any other crop grown in the area. The seeds are planted by hand in carefully protected beds late in the winter and transplanted to the fields in spring.

In the summer, the flower buds must be removed by hand. In the late summer and fall, the plants must be cut down by hand and strung up in barns by hand. After several weeks left to cure and dry, leaves must be stripped off, graded and bundled by hand.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that growing and harvesting an acre of tobacco take an average of 230 man-hours, compared with the two to three man-hours for an acre of corn. On the other hand, an acre of good tobacco can be worth \$3,000, while an acre of grain corn may fetch less than \$200.

Mr. Grimes, who is president of the county Farm Bureau, said farmers were convinced that tobacco was, interestingly, a harvest of the past.

"This no-smoking scare, this cigarette scare, has taken its toll," said Mr. Grimes, who does not smoke.

"I'm sure the big tobacco companies see the writing on the wall."

In recent years, the consumption of cigarettes in the United States

has fallen 1 to 2 percent annually.

As he cut tobacco Friday, Mr. Jones bemoaned the loss of farmland.

"All people are doing now is building houses, stores and everything," he said. "They don't think about the farm. But when the farms are gone, everybody is gone, and when all our land is gone, we're dead. Because we live off the land. We don't live off the roads."

In Indonesia, a Ravaging of Forests

Trees Fall to Lumbering, Fires and Settlement Programs

Reuters

SAMARINDA, Indonesia — Forests in Borneo are disappearing under an onslaught from commercial logging, fires, and settlers eager for land.

Indonesia owns 10 percent of the world's tropical forests, more than any other country except Brazil, and it is using them to earn foreign exchange as its oil reserves dwindle.

Each year the world loses an area of tropical forest the size of Portugal, according to the United Nations Development Program.

Up to 2.4 million acres (1 million hectares) of rain forest are cut down every year in Indonesia, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Eight million more acres of forest are to be cleared for settlers during a five-year plan ending next year.

A West German forestry biologist, Berthold Siebert, suggested that the country's forests could be saved if Indonesia was compensated for preserving them.

"Why not pay to protect the forest, as is being done in Bolivia?" he asked.

Bolivia agreed in July to set aside 3.7 million acres of forest after Conservation International, a non-profit U.S. group, bought \$650,000 of Bolivia's \$4 billion external debt.

Indonesia has set aside 15 percent of its 355 million acres for preservation and has taken tough measures against illegal logging, including requiring permits for chainsaws.

Thousands of logs cut from primary rain forest float daily down

the broad Mahakam River. destined for plywood factories and sawmills that have sprung up in Indonesia, the timber capital of Indonesia.

Timber exports earned \$1.4 billion in 1986, making Indonesia the world's leading exporter of plywood and other wood products.

Most of its 300 major sawmills and 98 plywood factories were built

Up to 2.4 million acres of rain forest are cut down every year in Indonesia.

— Food and Agriculture Organisation

after Jakarta outlawed log exports in 1980.

The settlement program, started partly because of Indonesia's rapidly growing population, has met criticism from Western environmentalists.

It has ground to a virtual halt because of steep budgetary cuts, and the World Bank has said it will stop financing new settlements and concentrate on improving existing ones.

Miners following logging trails left by timber companies are also contributing to the destruction of the forests as they exploit gold and diamonds.

Billions of tons of coal are



Works of Proust Lose Copyright After 65 Years

Reuters

PARIS — Almost 65 years after his death, Marcel Proust became public property Monday with the expiration of copyright laws restricting publication of the author of "Remembrance of Things Past."

The French publisher, Gallimard, had held exclusive rights to publish Proust's works.

A protracted legal battle ensued after Proust's death in 1922, eventually resulting in a decision that halted all Gallimard publications of Proust for 64 years and 274 days.

Four Paris publishers have said they plan new versions of his work. Japanese, British and U.S. publishers are also expected to issue new editions.

Dayaks gather rattan, incense wood, resins and aloes, edible birds nests, reptile skins, bees wax, and animal innards such as monkey gall bladders to use in medicines, Mr. Boyce said.

They pick wild plants for food and medicine, hunt game, and use sap for their hunting poisons and bark for dyes and clothing," he said. "They depend on forest products for trade, too."

At the time of her second marriage she retired from singing still, as her recordings of 1932 demonstrate, at the height of her powers. She then began a long and notable career as a teacher. Among her many successful pupils were the

Maria Ivogün, 95, Star Of German Opera, Dies

By Will Crutchfield
New York Times Service

NY — Maria Ivogün, 95, the leading coloratura soprano of German operas in the period between the world wars, died Saturday in Beatenberg, Switzerland.

She was born Maria Kemper in Budapest. Her stage name was a construction based on the name of her mother, Ida von Günther, an opera singer.

Miss Ivogün made her debut as Mimì in "La Bohème" in 1913, under the direction of Bruno Walter in Munich. Guest appearances took her to the leading opera houses of New York, Chicago, London and Milan. Her artistic home base remained Munich until 1925, when she followed Walter to Berlin.

Her principal roles were Susanna in "The Marriage of Figaro," the Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute" and the leading female parts in "The Barber of Seville," "Rigoletto," "Don Pasquale" and other operas. She was the first to sing Zerbinetta in the revised version of Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos."

In 1921, she married the tenor Kari Erb. They were divorced in 1932, and in the next year she married the pianist Michael Rauchenwald, who condemns alcohol as "the devil's buttermilk." While the pickets prayed outside, the bars were packed.

Mr. Paisley sent pickets from 55 congregations to protest outside the pub, opened for the first time in 64 years. The licensing laws were revised after pressure from the province's bar owners.

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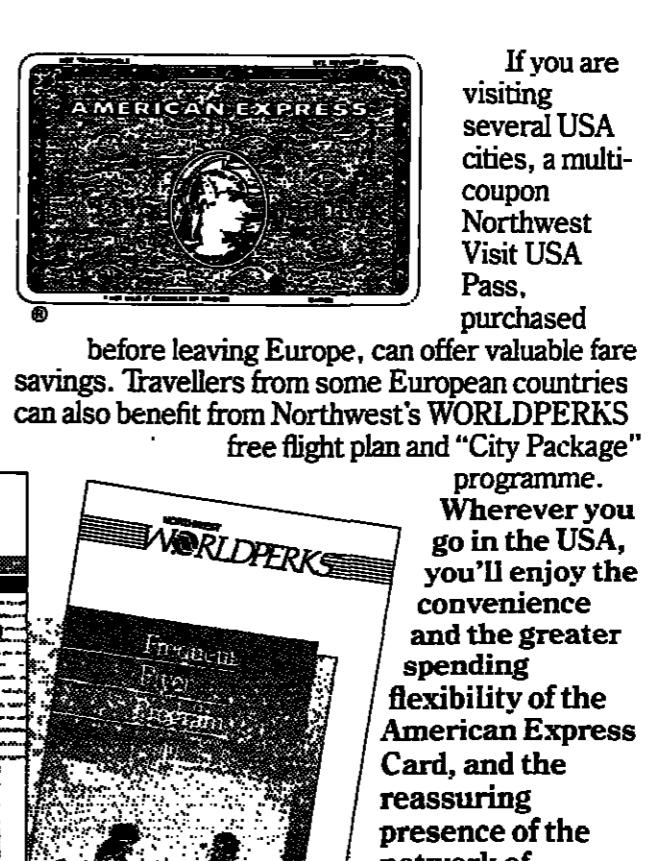


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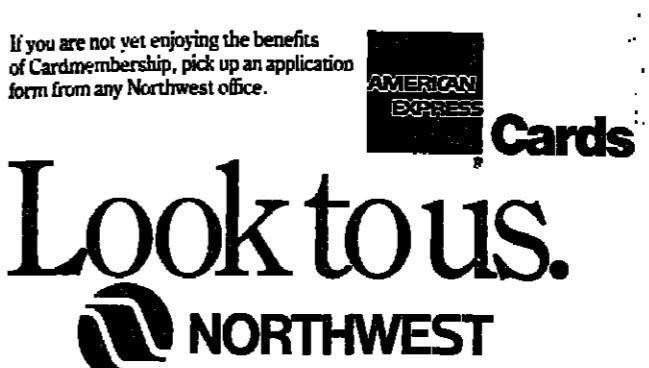
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Oslo, Bonn Clash Over Next Chief Of NATO

Reuters

OSLO — Norway and West Germany clashed Monday over the handing of the first open contest for the position of secretary-general of NATO.

Oslo launched a sharp attack on the Bonn government, implying that it was running a damaging press campaign in favor of the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner.

West Germany accused Norway of having failed to notify members of the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization before making a public announcement that a former Norwegian prime minister, Kaare Willoch, would run against Mr. Wörner for the post.

Lord Carrington of Britain will step down as secretary-general in June of next year.

Government sources in Bonn have said that Mr. Wörner has already won crucial U.S. backing for the post.

"Norway does not think that NATO, or its secret consultative procedures, would be well served by a public press campaign," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Per Paust. "We have no information that confirms the picture presented in the West German press."

In Bonn, government sources said Norway had not informed allied countries that it would be offering a candidate before it made its announcement Aug. 14.

A senior government source, who declined to be identified, also said that Mr. Willoch's position as president of the International Democratic Union, a conservative group, would disqualify him from taking the NATO post.

"That's rubbish," Mr. Paust said. "Willoch is already on record as saying he would quit his position in the IDU if elected."

Norwegian newspapers of all political viewpoints have voiced outrage in editorials at the way the matter has been handled, with frequent accusations that Bonn is arrogantly trying to bulldoze its way into the job.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, a Norwegian source discounted an earlier report from Bonn that apparent support for Mr. Wörner would force Mr. Willoch to pull out of the race.

The rivalry between the two men marks the first time that there has been public competition for the job. Diplomats said the final choice was expected to emerge by consensus among the allies, with no formal vote being taken.



James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, discussing the trade agreement. Behind him are Pat Carney, left, Canada's trade minister, and Michael Wilson, finance minister.

ASSESS: Pact to Create World's Largest Free Market

(Continued from Page 1)

jumping-off point for sales in the United States.

The agreement also deals with major agricultural problems that have arisen between the nations. It eases Canadian import restrictions on wheat, grain and poultry products, and removes transportation subsidies provided by Canada for grain shipped to the United States.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who proposed the agreement to Mr. Reagan 19 months ago, briefed his cabinet. Mr. Wilson, speaking to reporters in Washington, predicted that Canada's 10 provincial premiers, who have the power to thwart key elements of the deal, will go along with it.

The free trade agreement has become a major issue in Canada, where workers feared it would cost them jobs and cultural nationalists worried that it would lead to greater economic domination by the United States. Three attempts to achieve a free trade agreement have failed in the past 100 years, twice because of Canadian fears of annexation or economic domination.

Canada has some of the highest tariffs in the industrial world. "We have achieved a win-win solution, clearly beneficial to both countries," said Finance Minister Michael Wilson, who headed the Canadian negotiating team. He called the pact "a powerful signal against protectionism and for trade liberalization."

U.S. trade officials spent much of Sunday briefing key members of Congress, whose support will be needed to ratify the pact. Congressional aides complained that the briefings were vague.

Because of the lack of specific information, key lawmakers were reluctant to comment on the agreement. The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, whose support is crucial for congressional approval, said, "It's impossible to arrive at any conclusions other than to say it has to be an agreement that benefits both sides."

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who headed the U.S.

team along with Clayton K. Yeutter, the president's special trade representative, said the talks ended with "an agreement in principle" that will be fleshed out over the next few days and presented to Congress within a month.

The administration has 90 days to get legislation to Congress, which then has another 90 days to vote for or against.

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team along with Clayton K. Yeutter, the president's special trade representative, said the talks ended with "an agreement in principle" that will be fleshed out over the next few days and presented to Congress within a month.

The administration has 90 days to get legislation to Congress, which then has another 90 days to vote for or against.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who proposed the agreement to Mr. Reagan 19 months ago, briefed his cabinet. Mr. Wilson, speaking to reporters in Washington, predicted that Canada's 10 provincial premiers, who have the power to thwart key elements of the deal, will go along with it.

The free trade agreement has become a major issue in Canada, where workers feared it would cost them jobs and cultural nationalists worried that it would lead to greater economic domination by the United States. Three attempts to achieve a free trade agreement have failed in the past 100 years, twice because of Canadian fears of annexation or economic domination.

Canada has some of the highest tariffs in the industrial world. "We have achieved a win-win solution, clearly beneficial to both countries," said Finance Minister Michael Wilson, who headed the Canadian negotiating team. He called the pact "a powerful signal against protectionism and for trade liberalization."

U.S. trade officials spent much of Sunday briefing key members of Congress, whose support will be needed to ratify the pact. Congressional aides complained that the briefings were vague.

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Many U.S. Executives Back Trade Accord

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many U.S. business leaders have expressed strong support for the sweeping free trade agreement reached by negotiators for the United States and Canada.

While uncertain about the agreement's essential elements, most business leaders said Sunday that the accord was a significant step toward expanding trade between the countries and stemming the rising support in Congress for trade measures they view as protectionist.

"Perhaps the most important thing about it is that it shows that for all the pressures for more protection, countries can move toward more open trading arrangements," said Thomas O. Enders, managing director of Salomon Brothers and a former U.S. ambassador to Ottawa.

Representatives of the lumber industry said their support was contingent on the status of a memorandum of understanding reached last year that increased tariffs on softwood lumber imports.

Business leaders were particularly concerned about protection of intellectual property in Canada.

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David Rockefeller, former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, said, "There may be specific companies in both countries that have trouble with it, as is the case with pine, spruce, Douglas fir and other woods used in home construction."

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ARTS / LEISURE

On the Shelves: Pop, Jazz Discs

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The following is the first in an aleatory series of reports about jazz and pop records of unusual interest.

"I Love Jazz" (French CBS): The 56 releases in this series have sold more than a million copies in Europe. The producer (and former jazz pianist) Henri Renaud concentrated on reissuing quality, marketable albums by musicians in need of no liner notes like Dave Brubeck, Erroll Garner, Stan Getz, Billie Holiday ("Lady in Satin"), Mahalia Jackson, Thelonious Monk and Toots Thielemans. Uninitiated Europeans (the series is not released in the United States) who wish to learn how jazz might start with such repackaged compilations as "Louis Armstrong's Greatest Hits," "Benny Goodman plays George Gershwin" and "Fourteen Classics" by Count Basie. "We've taken jazz out of the ghetto," says Renaud. "Most of our sales have been in supermarkets and suburban malls. Shoppers just check out a Mahalia Jackson record along with the cheese."

Gilberto Gil, "Soy Loco Por Ti America" (WEA): The ambitious, eclectic, talented guitarist, singer, songwriter and metaphysician Gil has never done better work. "I don't speak musical languages anymore," he says. "I speak in dialects. Those who speak reggae will understand reggae; those who speak samba will understand samba, it's some kind of Esperanto." Growing up in Bahia, northeastern Brazil, Gil assimilated styles from afro to toada to way of life, calypso, reggae, funk, jazz, bossa nova and the French chanson. Gil says he's been "taking many cues, and these made me search for a fine focused framing of reality. I take a shot, develop it, and — blam!"

Les Brown, "Digital Swing" (Fantasy): The demise of Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Tommy Dorsey and Glenn Miller did not terminate their formations, which became known as "ghost bands." How does a leader's presence affect the music being performed? Basie was a pianistic minimalist, to put it mildly, and as a conductor he was not exactly Leonard Bernstein. Yet the post-Basie band has become — ghostly. The Ellington orchestra under the direction of his son Mercer is a shadow of its former self and if Duke's ghost is, in

fact, still among us, it appears to have snatched the body of Gil Evans. Glenn Miller's death, on the other extreme, made no difference whatsoever. (Jimmy Knopf, musical director of a Charles Mingus ghost band, has said: "Isn't it a shame Glenn Miller died instead of his music?") If anything the band improved under Tex Beneke. Miller created corporate music, one director can be as good or bad as another. Which brings us to Les Brown, who is alive and well but whose band sounds as ghostly as ever. The "Band of Renown," celebrating its 50th birthday — 40 of them accompanying Bob Hope — with this album, continues to play swingless swing perfect for interludes between Hope's jokes. There has never been any *there* on The Road to There. The founder's brothers Butch and Stumpy, baritone sax and bass trombone, are still holding down their chairs.

John Cougar Mellencamp, "The Lonesome Jubilee" (Mercury): When Mellencamp sings "I guess it boils down to what we did with our lives / And how we deal with our own destinies" you might hear some Dylan or Bob Seger or a touch of Springsteen's "Nebraska" — or just an ex wise-guy star named Cougar from Seymour, Indiana, who dealt with destiny by taking back his family name, moving back to his home state and growing up to be an artist. In "Down and Out in Paradise," an unemployed man, an alienated child and a homeless woman plead more than sing: "Dear Mr. President . . . I never thought this could happen to me." The sociopolitical country and folk-tinged messages by one of the rare rock role-models worthy of the role are supported by a restrained beat and instrumentation — including dulcimer, banjo, mandolin, autoharp, penny whistle, dobro and fiddle — which is in itself an ecological statement. Rock has not lost its soul so long as such lyrics are in the top ten. "There is a good life / Right across this green field / And each generation / Stares at the winter of 1987-88."

Relegated for almost two decades to the fashion attic, the mini suddenly has reappeared on city streets with a boldness unknown to its Carnaby Street forerunner.

The halls of the Milan trade fair, where the spring-summer 1988 Italian ready-to-wear shows are being staged, are a microcosm of the world outside. Black leather miniskirts, super-short mini sweater dresses, chequered suits with blazer jackets almost longer than the matching skirt, are the "in" look among fashion editors and buyers attending the shows.

Krizia, who never shies from a daring trend — back in the early 1980s at the start of shoulder-pad-



Ferré's flare; Versace's mini coat and (center) his bell skirt.

Milan's Minis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — There has been a mini-revolution on Milan's runways, where the spring ready-to-wear shows are featuring miniskirts, minidresses and minisuits.

Only a year ago, the Italian ready-to-wear designers playfully revived the miniskirt in an effort to lighten their staid tailored collections and make them more competitive with frivolous French fashion.

To their surprise, the new look got rave reviews and the French immediately retaliated by yanking up their own hemlines.

In March, the battle continued with each side of the Alps claiming the record for the shortest mini for the winter of 1987-88.

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Krizia, who never shies from a daring trend — back in the early 1980s at the start of shoulder-pad-

ding, her box-shoulders could out-tackle any college fullback — presented her all-skirt collection with the longest outfit at least four inches above the knee.

The overall look is relaxed and youthful, safari style by day and birthday party denure by night with ruffled petticoat dresses in candy white or sweet floral prints.

Gianfranco Ferré presented his version of the summer mini, a super short skirt — at times so short it doesn't quite cover the buttocks.

In Emporio Armani, his lower priced line aimed at teenagers,

dié skin serves a double purpose: It can be a conversation piece as well as a water-resistant bathing suit.

Whereas Krizia shunned trousers in her collection, Ferré used them freely as an alternative to his minute mini. Loose and ankle-length, they came both in linen and soft silk, man-tailored or harem-style.

An important element of the new Ferré collection were super-stiff organza blouses.

In Armani, his lower priced line aimed at teenagers, to anchor the collection branched

Giorgio Armani showed ultra-short sarongs as an alternative to shorts, sheaths or full skirts. Already well-known to men and women who follow fashion for his elegant, understated attitude toward clothes, Armani is reaching a new public through movie theaters.

Armani did the costumes for the hugely successful Brian de Palma film "The Untouchables" set in the 1930s when Al Capone held sway in Chicago.

Anchored by the loose-fitting blazer jacket that is Armani's claim to fame, the collection branched

out into Bermuda shorts and drape-front skirts that just grazed the hips.

Valentino showed some of the shortest mini-skirts, in shiny pyjama skins and supple woven leathers, going along with the look that is emerging in Milan this week — leggy but soft, ladylike and carefully constructed.

Gianni Versace celebrated his 20th season on the Milan runways with a collection full of short, stiff bell-shaped skirts and variations on a drastically feminized blazer he calls "the blady . . . a blazer made for a lady."

New fall-winter collection

ESCADÀ

in Paris
at special
export prices

Marie-Martine

8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.
50, Fbg. St. Honoré, Paris 8th.



COMPLICE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

**Worldwide, Prices Rise,
But Pace of Growth Slows**

By LAWRENCE J. DEMARIA

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The world's stock markets continue to show strength in the sixth year of the bull market, although the pace of expansion has slowed. In the quarter ended last Wednesday, stock prices worldwide rose by 5.7 percent, according to figures compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International.

That compares with an 8 percent gain in the second quarter, and the first quarter's spectacular 22 percent surge. Those results are in dollar terms.

Many analysts noted that third-quarter gains were trimmed in the past few weeks as several important markets retrenched. The American stock market, which had a summer-long rally right up to Aug. 25, when the Dow Jones industrial average hit a record high at 2,722.42, pulled back sharply, mainly because the dollar weakened and interest rates moved higher. The Dow has since recovered much of its lost ground. Other major exchanges abroad experienced similar September swoons.

The Mexican stock market turned in the best quarterly performance of an established market, shooting ahead by 67.9 percent in dollar terms. When measured against the peso, the gain was a spectacular 94.7 percent.

The poorest performance was in Italy, where stock prices slumped by 5.8 percent in dollar terms and 5.6 percent in lire terms.

The three biggest markets had middling performances: U.S. equities gained 5.8 percent, while, in dollar terms, Japan's gained 4.6 percent and Britain's 4.5 percent.

More impressive, perhaps, than any gain is the general vibrancy of the world's 57 national stock markets, which are attracting international investors in increasing numbers as the global financial and communications networks consolidate. Perhaps \$6 trillion in equities are now traded worldwide.

In any discussion of how individual stock markets performed in any quarter, one factor must be kept in mind: Just as within a single stock market certain sectors, such as technology stocks, outperform other sectors because they find favor with institutional investors for a time, entire national stock markets often do well in a quarter.

THAT is because billions are rotated into them by huge international players. These international investors, large corporations, governments, pension funds, mutual funds and individuals, control huge pools of money that slosh from one continent to another, filling up one stock market at the temporary expense of another.

Most of the money flows electronically between the three major markets, New York, London and Tokyo, but eddies flow into second-tier exchanges in Toronto, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Australia and elsewhere. The internationalization of global finance and trade has also spurred the growth of smaller stock exchanges in Singapore, Mexico, Spain, South Korea, Thailand and Chile, among many others.

The reasons for shifts from one market to another are often currency-related. For example, Japanese and British investors who pull out of New York because the dollar weakens, and thus threatens to wipe out stock gains in currency translation, may buy stocks in their own markets or in West Germany or Australia.

But simpler investment decisions may be at work. Markets that have had a hot streak naturally tend to cool off as investors take profits and seek more elsewhere.

Whatever the reasons for the international shifting of money,

See BOURSE, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
Oct. 5									
Per \$	D.M.	F.F.	£L.	Gdr.	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	Sw.F.	Per \$
Amsterdam	2,714.5	3,300	1,725	2,020	1,015*	1,280*	1,280	1,280	2,714.5
Brisbane	2,026.5	2,512	1,410	2,424.5	1,207*	1,405*	1,405	1,405	2,026.5
Frankfurt	1,844	2,374	—	1,805	1,236*	1,087	4,814*	1,198	1,844
London	1,825	2,350	—	1,816	1,216*	1,076	4,795	1,178	1,825
Milan	1,202.5	1,590.0	721.42	1,195	641.21	342.48	865.57	9.876	1,202.5
New York (c)	1,484.1	1,895	1,072	1,472.5	1,254.51	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,484.1
Paris	1,124	1,494	—	1,116	641.21	342.48	865.57	9.876	1,124
Tokyo	1,124	1,494	—	1,116	641.21	342.48	865.57	9.876	1,124
Zurich	1,355	2,492	0.9203	1,115	641.21	342.48	865.57	9.876	1,355
1 ECU	1,125	1,493	2,0776	1,116	641.21	342.48	865.57	9.876	1,125
1 SDR	1,261	1,876	2,353	7.83	1,094.51	2,472	48.83	1,965	1,261

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Asterisks in other centers. New York rates of P.M.A.

a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; e: N.G.; f: not quoted; g: N.A.; not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	SDR
Austria, austrol.	2.71	Fin. markka	4.42	Malta, peseta	191.00	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Australia	1.484	1,484.1	1,484.1	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Austria, schtl.	1.254	Hong Kong \$	7.61	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Balt. fin. kr.	38.42	Italian lira	13.12	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Brazil, cruz.	51.71	India, rupee	16.07	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Canada, \$	1.307	Irish £	1.62	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Chile, peso	1,207	Irish £	1.62	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Denmark, krone	7.695	Kuwaiti dinar	2.022	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280
Egypt, pound	2,222	Malay. ringg.	2.5423	Malta, Lira	12.94	S. Afr. rand	2,082	1,280

New York rates unless marked * (local rate).

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	45-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	45-day	90-day	SDR
Pound Sterling	1,207	1,181	1,166	Canadian dollar	1,108	1,125	1,150	1,280
Japanese yen	146.41	145.94	145.61	Swiss franc	1,108	1,125	1,150	1,280
Deutsche mark	1,037	1,031	1,026	U.S. dollar	1,108	1,125	1,150	1,280

Sources: Indofood Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAN (London, Paris, Geneva); Gossen (Frankfurt). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits									
Oct. 5									
Per \$	D-Mark	Franc	£L.	Starling	French	ECU	SDR	Yen	Sw.F.
1 month	7.75-7.76	3.34-3.35	3.3-3.3	10-10	7.75-7.76	6.6-6.7	6.6	122.25	122.25
2 months	7.75-7.76	3.34-3.35	3.3-3.3	10-10	7.75-7.76	6.6-6.7	6.6	122.25	122.25
3 months	7.75-7.76	3.34-3.35	3.3-3.3	10-10	7.75-7.76	6.6-6.7	6.6	122.25	122.25
6 months	8.14-8.15	4.14-4.15	4.1-4.1	10-10	8.14-8.15	7.6-7.7	7.6	122.25	122.25
1 year	8.14-8.15	4.14-4.15	4.1-4.1	10-10	8.14-8.15	7.6-7.7	7.6	122.25	122.25

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., SF, Pound, FF; Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates	Oct. 5	American Dollar Deposits	Oct. 5
United States	Close	Open	Prev.
Discount rate	6%	6%	6%
Federal funds	7.75	7.75	7.75
Commercial paper 90 days	7.20	7.20	7.20
Commercial paper 180 days	7.45	7.45	7.45
Commercial paper 360 days	7.55	7.55	7.55
Short-term Treasury Bills	6.55	6.55	6.55
3-month CDs	7.25	7.25	7.25
6-month CDs	7.42	7.42	7.42

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokio-Citi Corp. merchant credit - unavail.

**MoDo
To Control
Holmens**

**Purchase to Unite
Swedish Firms**

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Mo & Domso AB, a Swedish forest products group, said Monday that it had agreed to buy more than 1.9 million shares in Holmens Bruk AB, a paper and paperboard company, giving it effective control. The price is 1.4 billion kronor (\$217 million).

The purchase, from Forvaltning Ratso AB, an investment company, will give Mo & Domso, known as MoDo, 46.6 percent of the voting capital in Holmens Bruk AB.

The purchase, analysts said, brings MoDo closer to its ambition of building a third large Swedish-based forest products group beside St

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Midi Plans to Buy Big French BrokerBy Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Compagnie du Midi, an insurance and financial services group, said Monday that it plans to buy France's biggest stockbroker, Messechaert Roussel & Compagnie, as soon as a new law allows such acquisitions.

The proposed price was not disclosed, but Bernard Pagezey, chairman of Midi, said it would involve transfer of Midi stock as well as cash. One report, however, estimat-

ed the price at more than 500 million francs (about \$81.5 million).

Separately Monday, another major Paris broker, François-Dufour, Kervens & Compagnie, said it was in talks with several potential acquirers, including Cérus SA, the French financial holding company controlled by the Italian industrialist Carlo de Benedetti.

The moves follow several similar announcements over the past few months that anticipate legislation before the end of the year that will break the monopoly held by 45

stockbrokers over trading on the Paris Bourse.

The proposed law would permit banks and other institutions to buy progressively into the capital of the brokers, and take majority control by 1990. Up until now, a 180-year-old law has prevented outsiders from owning shares in the brokers.

The draft legislation, which has been dubbed "Big Bang à la française," will also permit outside institutions, including foreign brokers, to apply for entry onto the trading floor.

Mr. Pagezey said in a published interview Monday that the acquisition of Messechaert Roussel supports his objective of "making Midi one of the great European financial groups."

He said Midi's first efforts will be focused on bolstering the broker in Paris, but that operations could ultimately be expanded to London and New York.

The offer was conditional on its being accepted by holders of 50 percent of Caldor stock outstanding. Burmah already holds a 2.4 percent stake in Caldor, while SHV has a holding of 29.9 percent.

Messechaert Roussel, which employs 230 people, mostly services French and foreign institutional clients. It reported net earnings in 1986 of 50 million francs on about 287 million.

"Airbus Industrie expects that the previous Australian Airlines delivery positions in 1989-90 will be quickly taken up by other customers," he added.

Burmah and SHV said the bid was final and would not be increased. They said the Caldor board had been asked to recommend the offer by Wednesday, at which time it would be withdrawn if not accepted.

Burmah is a publicly traded British company, while SHV of the Netherlands also an energy company, is privately held.

Caldor groups the British interests of the former Imperial Continental Gas group, which was broken up in April when its Contibel division was sold to two Belgian companies.

The bid was at 575 pence a share. Caldor shares fell sharply on the London Stock Exchange to close at 537 pence apiece, from Monday's opening price of 575 pence and Friday's close of 573.

Burmah shares closed 7 pence lower at 583.

The 575 pence offer was for half

that amount in cash and half in stock, although an alternative offer for the entire amount in cash was to be made later.

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Midi said it would acquire Messechaert Roussel over the next three years, or sooner if the new law permits. The draft legislation would allow outsiders to acquire 30 percent of a broker's stock as of Jan. 1, 1988; 49 percent on Jan. 1, 1989, and 100 percent on Jan. 1, 1990.

Mohamed Soyah, an analyst with a Paris broker, Jean-Pierre Finat, said that with Midi's backing, Messechaert Roussel "will get a much larger part of the market, and that will reduce the revenues of the other brokers."

Meanwhile, François-Dufour, Kervens, a broker that employs 150 persons, said it was in talks with Cérus as well as other groups, but that the Cérus negotiations were further advanced.

Cérus, which also owns the French auto parts manufacturer Valéo SA, declined comment.

Over the past three months, four other Paris brokers have announced plans to link up with other institutions once the new law is enacted.

The ventures will bring together Banque Nationale de Paris and Bouzet; Société Générale and Delahaye-Ripault; and Crédit National and Dupont-Denant.

In addition, a London-based broker, James Capel & Co., will join forces with Dufour, Koller, Lacambière.

Earlier this year, Mr. Taft made a bid jointly with the investment banking company of Narragansett Capital Inc. of Providence, Rhode Island. In March, the Taft board unanimously rejected that bid, which, at \$145 a share, valued the company at \$1.35 billion.

Mr. Taft's group subsequently raised its bid to \$150 a share, and then joined forces with TFB&A.

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PRICE: Prices Rise Worldwide

(continued from first finance page)

re is one major impediment to establishment of a true world stock market: settlements. If anything, the settlement problem has gotten worse. The explosion in transactions on foreign exchanges has led to frustrating difficulties in clearance of securities transactions.

A single world clearing system, presumably based on uniform settlement times such as the five-business-day norm in the United States, is currently only a dream, though many countries are working on it.

But should such a system ever come to reality, the consequences of stock trading would presumably be immense. As it is, the world's banks and central banks' clearing operations handle an estimated \$1 trillion a day in currency

U.S. securities underwritings rose 20 percent to \$70.16 billion in the quarter. Page 17.

and bond trading and to pay for imports and exports.

United States

While overtaken in total market capitalization by the high-flying Japanese stock market, the American stock market still sets the world's standards. The United States is a bastion of political and economic stability, and the quality of its stocks, trading and executives tends to attract international investors, especially in times of world crisis. Even in calmer times, the relatively low price-earnings ratios of the average American stock, about 20, is a strong lure.

According to Morgan Stanley, S. stock prices rose 5.8 percent in the third quarter, the 10th-best performance among the world's stock markets. That compares with a 6.9 percent rise in the second quarter, the first quarter of the year. U.S. stock prices rocketed ahead by 23 percent.

The key Dow Jones industrial average closed Friday at 2,640.99, the Dow, which closed at 1,895.95 on Dec. 31, 1986, is up 39.3 percent this year and down 81.43 points on its August high.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, the Dow broke a record 75.23 points. Widths in the Dow have become commonplace; it often jumps or loses 30, 40 or even 50 points a day. There are several reasons for these shifts. The Dow is made up of big capitalization blue chips favored by institutional investors, including Japanese players who can now billions into the market — just as quickly pull billions out, and there is programmed trading.

Leon C. Brand, an international analyst at Merrill Lynch Economics, believes the American market is the place to go. "The dollar is

stabilizing," he said. "As long as it holds, the Japanese will continue to buy." Mr. Brand said that the Dow may reach 2,850 to 2,950, possibly even a little higher.

Many analysts expect blue chips such as IBM, General Electric, and Merck, to lead the stock market once again, although secondary issues have been showing some life recently.

Japan

In the third quarter, stocks traded on the Tokyo stock exchange gained 4.6 percent in dollar terms and 4.2 percent when pegged against the yen. In July, the Nikkei index pulled back to the 23,500 level, but recently, at 26,000 or so, it has been near its historic highs.

The lofty price-earnings ratio in Japan, which averages 70, discourages many foreign investors, but that has not hurt the market. "People are still nervous abroad," Mr. Brand noted, "but the Japanese are accustomed to it."

Orestes Pokladok, an analyst at Carl Marks & Co., a U.S. broker that executes trades abroad, said he is "still sort of wary of Japan because of the high P/E's, although there is evidence that business is picking up," especially in the domestic sector.

However, the jury is still out on whether the Japanese consumer "can be convinced to save less and spend more." He said that many exporters have been forced to "cut down to the bone, to streamline." Mr. Brand began to take a look at some of the big exporters again.

It is fairly easy for American investors to buy Japanese equities. There are mutual funds that specialize in Japanese stocks, and many of those stocks, such as Mitsubishi, Hitachi and Sony, also trade on American exchanges as American Depository Receipts, which represent a security issued in a foreign country.

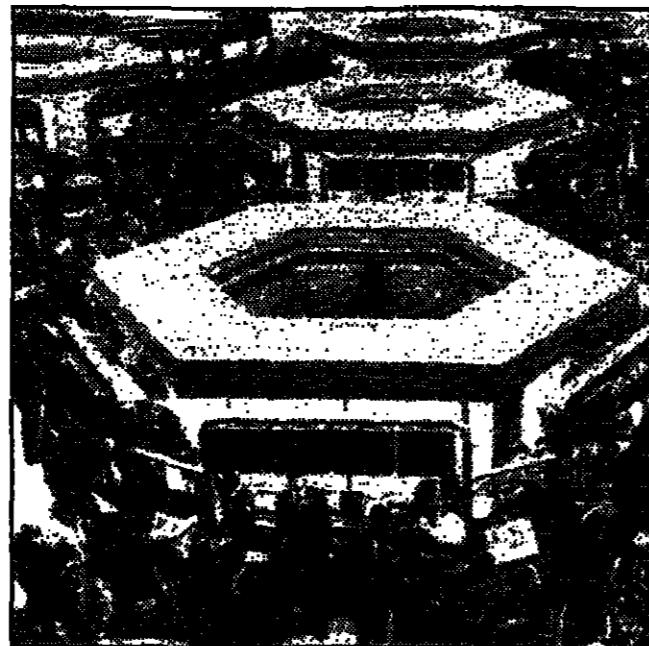
Britain

The London Stock Exchange rose 4.5 percent in dollar terms in the third quarter. When figured in pounds, the market gained 3.8 percent.

"The third quarter was probably a disappointment to the local British brokers," said Carl Adams, a Carl Marks analyst, "but to foreign investors it was definitely positive."

Mr. Adams said he did not expect a spectacular runup in British equities like the one in August that pushed the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index to a record 2,443.4, "but it will be higher than where it is now."

He is recommending stocks in "service and selected industrial groups." His stock choices for the next quarter include Metal Box, a packaging company. Next, a consumer retailer, Hawley, cleaning, security and food services, and Pol-



The trading floor of the London Stock Exchange as it entered the age of computer trading in October last year.

ly Peck: a transportation and shipping concern.

Price-earnings ratios in Britain are around 16, historically high by British standards.

Many British stocks trade as ADRs in the United States, and the British Fund enables American residents to buy shares in a closed-end investment company that invests primarily in British stocks. U.S. brokerage firms are also represented in London, and Americans can buy stocks directly.

Mr. Brand offers foreign investors a great resource play. Mr. DeSantis noted, "The stability of prices in metals, combined with corporate slimming down, could lead to higher profits," he said.

West Germany

Frankfurt's stock exchange gained 3.3 percent in dollar terms during the second quarter, or 4.3 percent in Deutsche marks.

Still, Mr. Brand likes the West German stock market. "The underlying stock market is doing quite well," he said. "The chemicals are doing extremely well."

Mr. Pokladok of Carl Marks said: "Conditions are developing which might strengthen the market. There is a better tone of business activity. Inflation is under control. I could see the market rising 20 or 25 percent by the end of the year."

He is recommending defendant company Henkel, Nixdorf in computers, Siemens (electronics), Continental (tires and rubber) and Deutsche Bank.

Mr. Pokladok said the average price-earnings ratio of West German stocks is only about 12. And,

he argued, the ratios of the stocks of German companies "are probably much lower" than that.

"The figures that they show to investors are the same as they show to the tax people," he said, "so they have an incentive to underestimate their earnings."

Canada

In U.S. dollar terms, the Canadian stock market rose 6.4 percent; in Canadian dollar terms the gain was 4.6 percent.

Joseph DeSantis, a Carl Marks analyst, said that the Canadian stock market, like much else in Canada, is often held hostage to what goes on in its colossal southern neighbor. Movements in the U.S. interest rates, especially in the U.S. money supply, Mr. Kohn, a long-time Fed staffer, will have duties similar to those of Stephen Axilrod, former Fed staff director for monetary and fiscal policy.

At least one of the differences was over what Mr. Heine viewed as overly generous salaries, including those of \$80,000 being paid this year to two former U.S. senators, Paul Laxalt and Russell B. Long.

Mr. Heine will be counsel to the Curtis firm, working with the corporate department and continuing to concentrate on mergers and acquisitions.

In a statement, he said he chose the 120-lawyer Curtis firm

because it had "a reputation for quality in such areas as international corporate transactions and business litigation."

Mr. Heine's former firm, one of the largest in the United States with about 700 lawyers, has faced turmoil and financial strains this year, with infighting among some of its partners, including Mr. Heine.

In June, the firm announced that Mr. Heine had resigned as chairman of the management committee and chairman of the corporate law department.

Mr. Heine, 58, told The New York Times that he left because he felt more comfortable elsewhere after the disputes with his partners.

Others at the firm maintained that he was ousted.

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Andrew N. Heine, a name partner in the huge law firm of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley, Myerson & Casey, is joining another New York law firm, Curtis Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE**Heine Quits Troubled Finley, Kumble**

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

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New TSB Unit**In Luxembourg**

International Herald Tribune

TSB Private Bank International, opening in Luxembourg in January, has recruited Robert B. Larsen as managing director of international bond sales. Mr. Larsen, 42, previously was with Kidder, Peabody, Midland Montagu of London's Midland Bank.

Panhandle Eastern Corp., the Houston-based pipeline company, has named Robert D. Hunsucker president and chief executive, to the additional post of chairman. Mr. Hunsucker, 62, will replace Richard L. O'Shields, 61, who is retiring.

Air Canada has appointed Bernard Desaulniers, 51, as general manager for France and Western Europe, with headquarters in Paris. He succeeds Pierre W. Paquin, who has been transferred to Ottawa as general manager. Mr. Desaulniers previously was the airline's international director for administration at the Montreal headquarters.

LAKER: He Reflects on Skytrain

(Continued from first finance page)
in 1982. They were married — is the fourth marriage for Sir Freddie — in 1983.

Sir Freddie has had plenty of time to reflect on his Laker Airways experience.

What would he have done differently?

He would have filed an antitrust suit against the big Atlantic carriers right away, he says, instead of waiting until he was forced to file for bankruptcy in 1982. It would have been better to act in 1981, he explains, when British Airways began putting in the deep discounts designed, he believed, to put his Skytrain out of business.

In the years between bankruptcy and the settlement, Sir Freddie recalls, life was a bit tougher.

From 1982 to 1985, he was spending most of his time on his legal battle, he says. He was also running a package-tour business out of New York. During this period, he lost many of his assets to creditors.

The company yacht was sold: so was Sir Freddie's 75-acre (30-hectare) stud farm and his 1,000-acre farm in Surrey, where he raised cattle and sheep. Sir Freddie went from being driven about in a Rolls-Royce to getting behind the wheel of a Volkswagen.

Sir Freddie has, he says, given up any dreams of building a major carrier. "On the other hand," he added, "I look around; if there is a little airline for a realistic price..."

Nor is he deprived of money, though, in large part, to the out-of-court settlement of his antitrust suit against British Airways and nine other carriers. The suit claimed that these airlines pressured McDonnell Douglas Corp. — which made the DC-10s used by Laker — not to help the airline refinance its debt when it began having financial problems in 1981.

Under the 1985 settlement, the defendants agreed to pay Sir Freddie \$8 million for his shares in Laker Airways, thus freeing him of any further liability and providing him with a sizable nest egg.

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security of knowing that telex, translation and courier service are at your command.

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entertain your clients when you choose. The ease of No Stop Check-Out™, when

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long-distance telephone calls. We keep these in focus as well.

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this need.

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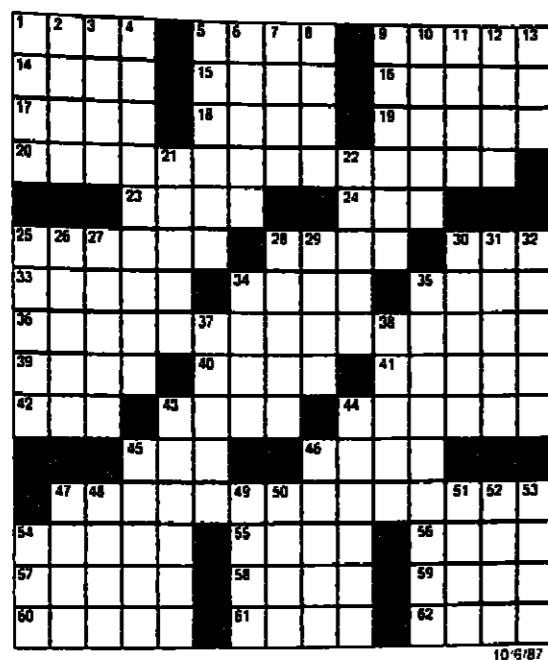
For reservations at any of the hotels listed below, call your travel agent, any Hilton

International hotel or Hilton Reservation Service in Copenhagen, Frankfurt,

London, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Paris, Stockholm.

Austria: Vienna. Bahrain: Bridgestone. Belgium: Brussels.

B



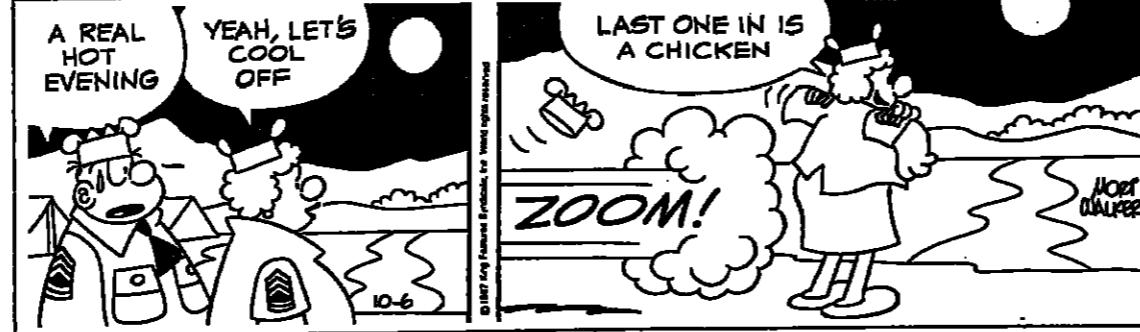
PEANUTS



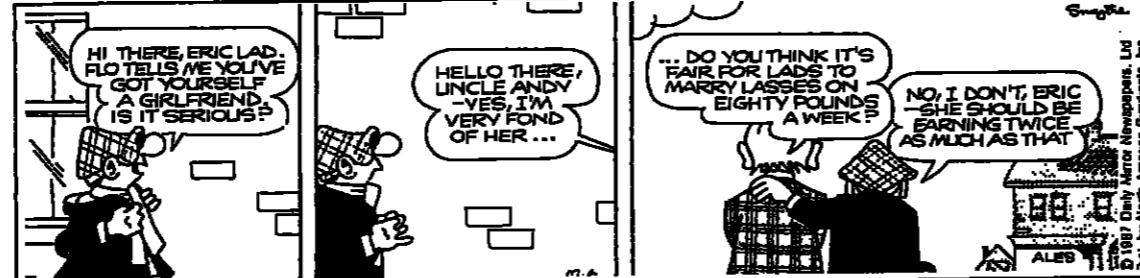
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Moleski.

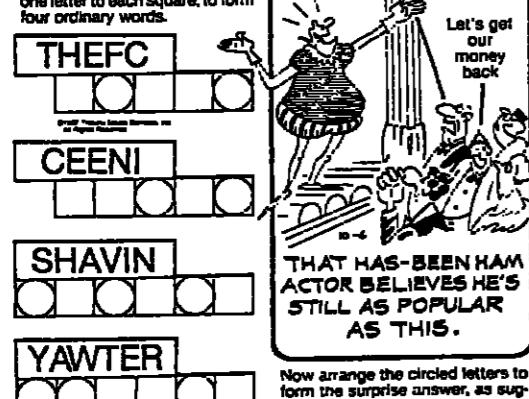
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY MOM IS IN THE OTHER ROOM TRYING TO MAKE ENDS MEET."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: AS

Yesterday's Jumble: PUPIL ELEGY BARREN GOATEE

Answer: What everyone ought to have and to hold—A TONGUE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH		LOW		ASIA	HIGH		LOW	
	C	F	C	F		P	C	F	C
Austria	25	77	25	77	Bangkok	32	77	32	77
Athens	28	82	16	82	Hong Kong	25	77	25	77
Berlin	21	75	19	75	New Delhi	25	77	25	77
Berlin	15	59	5	59	Singapore	35	88	35	88
Budapest	17	62	12	62	Sydney	35	88	35	88
Copenhagen	12	57	10	57	Tokyo	35	88	35	88
Dublin	15	57	13	57	VNU	7.50	10	7.50	10
Edinburgh	25	77	25	77					
Freshfield	25	77	25	77					
Geneva	24	59	12	59					
Helsinki	25	77	25	77					
Lisbon	25	68	14	68					
London	25	77	25	77					
Madrid	15	61	12	61					
Milan	15	61	12	61					
Moscow	15	61	12	61					
Nice	19	66	17	66					
Paris	19	66	17	66					
Prague	15	59	4	59					
Rome	15	61	12	61					
Stockholm	12	54	12	54					
Strasbourg	17	63	11	63					
Turin	17	63	9	63					
Zurich	15	55	7	55					
MIDDLE EAST									
Antakya	13	55	8	55					
Cairo	22	81	28	81					
Deir ez-Zor	16	61	19	61					
Istanbul	16	61	19	61					
Jerusalem	15	55	16	55					
Tel Aviv	25	72	20	72					
OCEANIA									
Auckland	15	59	11	59					
Sydney	15	59	11	59					
Wellington	15	59	11	59					
CLIMATE: Isothermal; St-stormy; H-humid; O-overcast; B-blowy; cloudy; R-rainy.									

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 1: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rainy, 14°-9°. LONDON: Showers, Temp. 17°-12° (43°-51°). MADRID: Showers, Temp. 14°-14° (51°-57°). NEW YORK: Fall Temp., 24°-20° (57°-51°). PARIS: Showers, Temp. 14°-14° (51°-57°). ROME: Showers, Temp. 15°-14° (54°-57°). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Showers, Temp. 12°-12° (53°-54°). BANGKOK: Not available. HONG KONG: Not available. SEOUL: Not available. SINGAPORE: Not available. TOKYO: Not available.

BOOKS

ECONOMICS IN PERSPECTIVE:

A Critical History

By John Kenneth Galbraith. 324 pages.
\$19.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street,
Boston, Mass., 02108.Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

“ECONOMICS in Perspective,” the title of John Kenneth Galbraith’s 25th and latest book, is toxic all by itself. Anyone can tell us what the prevailing economic issues of the day are: productivity, rising interest rates, the falling dollar, the specter of inflation, the national debt, the trade deficit, the issue of protectionism, and the drawbacks and advantages of foreign investment in our domestic economy. But to see these matters in perspective? For that we may need the likes of Professor John Kenneth Galbraith.

Placing economics in the context of history serves Galbraith several useful purposes. It allows him to propel us within 30 pages to the middle of the 15th century, the dawn of the Age of Mercantilism, and lets him concentrate thereafter on the mainstream of European and American economic life. As he observes: “Where, as before the rise of capitalism or in the subsistence economies of our own time, there was — or is — little that is interesting and even less to be discovered in economic life, I accommodate to this fact. Economic ideas are not very important when and where there is no economy.”

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	T	I	A	R	S	C	A	L	T	A	R
L	I	A	R	E	B	D	E	M	R	A	M
A	G	A	E	D	E	N	O	N	I	O	N
F	L	O	D	P	A	T	T	E	R	S	T
O	A	T	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	E	R
S	P	E	N	T	O	R	A	E	T	A	T
O	K	R	A	E	I	T	A	E	I	T	A
E	L	A	E	R	E	R	E	E	E	E	E
A	M	I	D	S	T	E	R	E	E	E	E
L	E	N	D	S	T	E	R	E	E	E	E
E	N	D	S	T	E	R	E	E	E	E	E
S	E	R	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E

It further permits him to expound with subtlety and us to understand with clarity the various ideas that belong in an essential economic primer. Take, for example, the elusive law named after the French economist Jean-Baptiste Say. It would be one thing to remember that, as Galbraith puts it, “out of the production of goods came an effective (that is to say, actually expanded) aggregate of demand sufficient to purchase the total supply of goods.” It grows easier to understand what this means when Galbraith redefines Say’s Law in various settings. Does supply always equal demand? Say’s Law was debated for more than a century, but when the Great Depression occurred in 1929, the English economist John Maynard Keynes “held and influentially argued” that it was the law that would have to be repealed, because “there could be” and evidently then was “a shortage of demand.”

But most provocatively, his historical perspective enables Galbraith to develop his critique of what he characterizes as the classical and neoclassical idolatry of free-market forces. As the Keynesian revolution triumphed in Britain and the United States, it left intact the classical system insofar as it distributed power among “the corporation, trade union, individual worker and consumer.”

Thus, when the wage-price spiral produced double-digit inflation in the 1970s, we had no theoretical framework or acceptable historical tradition for handling it, because to do so meant intervening with state controls in what was still perceived as the free-market portion of the economy. The monetarist alternative of tamping down the money supply simply produced double-digit interest rates, the overall result of which was “the deepest depression.”

So where does that leave us? In a conclusion called “The Present as the Future,” he warns why the notion of the classical free market will continue to exert a compelling and destructive illusion, and offers a somewhat desultory shopping list of other concerns — the continuing habit of American business of perceiving its government as the enemy, the success with which Japan has avoided this tendency, and the likelihood that the older industrial countries will seek refuge in tariff protection. “Once protective tariffs were for infant industries, now they are for the old and putatively sensible.” Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VIKTOR Korchnoi of Switzerland won the third International Tournament in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, with a one-point lead over Yasser Seirawan of Seattle and Jaan Ehvlst of the Soviet Union.

These three have thus qualified for the next stage of world championship play — the candidates’ matches — which start in St. John, New Brunswick, January 23. There they will meet Nigel Short, Jonathan Speelman and Gyula Sax, from the first International in Subotica, Yugoslavia, and Johann Hjartarson, Valery Salov and the third-place playoff winner, either John Nunn or Lajos Portisch, from the second International Tournament in Szakral Hungary.

These will be complemented by the four finalists from the last candidates’ matches — Andrei Sokolov, Artur Yusupov, Rafael Vaganian and Jan Timman.

Korchnoi defeated Seirawan, who used to be his match second, by clever tactical play in the 15th round.

A necessary part of the plan was the exchange sacrifice, which threatened 25 R-Q8??, the American was probably expecting that after 20 N-K7ch, 21 R-B3ch, 22 QxR; BxR, yet White has the freer position here, too.

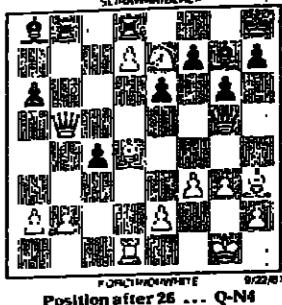
In playing 19...P-K3??!, Seirawan might have fended off 19...N-B3 (but not 19...R-K1?, 20 PxP, PxP, 21 R-B7, QxR; 22 QxQ, BxQ; 23 BxN, PxP; 24 R-R5), and thus allow 21 QxP?? and then 21...N-K4??, 22 PxP, NxPch; 23 K-R3??.

However, Korchnoi produced the powerful 21 P-B5!, against which 21...Nxp? would plunge the Black queen into the trap with 22 QxP, N-K5; 23 R-B7??.

A necessary part of the plan was the exchange sacrifice, which threatened 25 R-Q8??, the American was probably expecting that after 20 N-K7ch, 21 R-B3ch, 22 QxR; BxR, yet White has the freer position here, too.

The course taken by their English Opening Double Fianchetto Defense Variation, was surely no surprise for Seirawan since Korchnoi was following it in 1986 game in Jerusalem against Dmitry Gurevich through 9...Q-N2.

Seirawan’s hopes to keep the White queen occupied were dashed when his 26...Q-N4 walked into the decisive punch, 27 Nxpch!



Position after 26...Q-N4

He could not play 27...R-PxN? without falling into mate after 28 Q-R6ch, 27...BxP; 28 BxBch, KxB; 29 Q-K7ch, K-R3; 30 Q-R4! pressaged the deadly 31 R-R4ch.

SPORTS

The Octopus Legend Goes OnBy George Vecsey
New York Times Service

DETROIT — The Blue Jays are dead, as dead as the octopus that came hurtling out of the upper deck and landed near the Toronto dugout during Sunday's seventh inning. At least the octopus was dead after it hit the grass, and was carried away, gently, by the dugout guard.

Thank it this way. Some Detroit Tigers fan not only brought an octopus to a baseball game but he (we're assuming it was a he) sat with it for a full six innings before tossing it over the side.

The Tigers survived this premature celebration to win the American League's Eastern Division title with a 1-0 victory. Frank Tanana's slow curves made the skittish Blue Jays look as helpless as an octopus out of water.

The Blue Jays had been out of their element ever since beating the Tigers three straight in Toronto a week earlier. They finished the season with a seven-

game losing streak, thoroughly earning their place among baseball's classic flops, thoroughly earning the fabled Detroit octopus award. The hurling of octopuses is a fine local tradition — like setting fires to cars when the Tigers win the World Series, as happened in 1984.

According to local historians, octopus-throwing dates back to the 1952 Stanley Cup playoffs, when the Red Wings were winning eight straight games. Somebody equated the eight-legged beast with the eight-legged accomplishment, and tossed an octopus onto the ice of the hockey rink. The tradition was revived along with the Red Wings last spring, and has now carried over into the fall. Anyway, it beats torching cars.

The Tigers put the Blue Jays on ice by not letting George Bell beat them. The slumping star did manage a leadoff single on Sunday, was intentionally walked the next time and fanned harmlessly his

final two times up. He finished with a 2-for-26 performance in the last seven games of the season.

Before the finale, the Blue Jays gathered around the batting cage looking like toothlessness night at an encounter group, as assorted players hugged, wrestled, teased, taunted, jostled and chided with the brooding slugger.

Rick Leach was in a particularly frisky mood, jabbing his bat at Bell in good imitation of a martial-arts instructor. The Jays were intent upon having a good old normal time, despite what everybody might think about their six-game losing streak.

Bell showed that he was in an upbeat mood by spotting a television crew hovering 15 feet away and pointing a warning "don't get in my face" finger at the crew.

With both Tony Fernandez and Ernie Whitt out with injuries, Bell had been seeing even fewer good pitches than usual — and had been lunging at whatever was thrown his way. But Sunday his teammates were blatantly trying to make him feel this was just another day at the old ballpark.

It was hardly a typical day for the usher, guards and police officers, who would have to keep order if the Tigers won. The last time the Tigers caught anything was the World Series in 1984, and then it was a scene from a futuristic horror film — "Escape from Motor City," perhaps.

The scene was ugly, with burning cars and flying bottles and roving bands of so-called fans mostly, it seemed, from the outlying neighborhoods and suburbs.

The smoke and the mob was so bad outside the stadium that many people were stuck late on that damp Sunday night. It wasn't exactly the siege of Leningrad, but Tom Monaghan, the owner of the Tigers, took pity on trapped journalists and arranged the following rules to be solidly enforced this week around Tiger Stadium:

"The games are sold out; therefore, there will be no loitering; no ticket scalping; no alcohol or beverage consumption on the streets or lots; no after-games parties in lots or on streets; no tailgating parties. Whether or not you attend the game, you will not be allowed to park for the purposes of watching television and/or consuming alcoholic beverages. No excessive noise (this includes loud radios)."

Toronto slugger George Bell: Fewer good pitches than usual.

Giants Finish With a Bang

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Bob Brenly's 10-inning home run gave the Western Division champion San Francisco Giants a 5-4 victory over Atlanta in Sunday's regular-season finale.

"What a fitting way to end it — with a home run," said Manager Roger Craig. "We're 90 games (the Giants finished 90-72) and go into the playoffs on a two-game winning streak."

Randy Bockus, 10, the last of five San Francisco pitchers, worked a hitless tenth for his first major-league victory.

Dodgers 5, Padres 3: In San Diego, Steve Sax's homer ignited a three-run first that lifted Los Angeles. The Padres' Tony Gwynn, with a walk in his only

at-bat, finished the season with a .370 average, the highest in the league since 1948, when Stan Musial hit .376. He also finished with 218 hits, the most by a National Leaguer since 1973, when Pete Rose of Cincinnati had 230.

Indians 10, Angels 6: In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Joe Carter drove in four runs with his 30th homer and a single to power Cleveland. The loss left California last in the American League West, marking the first time since the 1915 Philadelphia A's that a first-place team wound up in the cellar.

Mariners 7, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Jim Presley and Ken Phelps hit two-run homers to carry Seattle.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 3: In New York, Rickey Henderson's 23rd steal of a base and a triple powered Boston past the Bronx.

White Sox 12-1, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Dennis Lampert's three-run double and a three-run home run by Jim Thome powered Chicago to a 12-1 victory.

Red Sox 10, Indians 9: In Cleveland, Jim Thome's three-run home run and a three-run double by Mike LaValliere powered Boston to a 10-9 victory.

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PEOPLE

Fosse's Dinner Party

Bob Fosse left \$25,000 in his will so that more than 50 friends could "have dinner on me," and the choreographer and director also left \$100,000 to establish a Bob Fosse Theater Scholarship "to provide financial assistance to deserving individuals for their education and training in the theater." Fosse's estate was worth more than \$200,000, the will filed in New York Surrogate's Court showed. Fosse died Sept. 23 in Washington at 60 of a heart attack. He left \$25,000 to a list of more than 50 theater, movie and literary celebrities—including Dustin Hoffman, Ben Vereen, Liza Minnelli, Jessica Lange, Elia Kazan, and E.L. Doctorow—to "go out and have dinner on me." They all have at one time or another during my life been very kind to me," Fosse wrote. The bulk of the rest of the estate went to his third wife, the actress Gwen Verdon, and his daughter, Nicole Fosse.

The Supreme Court Monday refused to allow publication of an unauthorized biography of J.D. Salinger that includes quotations from letters the novelist wrote. The justices, without comment, let stand a federal appeals court ruling that publication of "J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life" by Random House would violate federal copyright law. Salinger, who has not published since 1965, lives reclusively in his New Hampshire farmhouse, shunning publicity. Ian Hamilton, who previously wrote an acclaimed biography of the poet Robert Lowell, completed work on the Salinger biography in 1986. He located and quoted from letters sent to and from Salinger that had been placed in university libraries. Salinger then registered the letters with the U.S. copyright office and sued to block publication.

A princess became Miss Italy during a rerun of a beauty pageant a month after it was discovered that the previous winner was married and a mother. Princess Michela Rocco di Torrepadella, 17, runner-up in the original contest, succeeded Mirka Viola, 19, who threw the contest into confusion Sept. 5 when she revealed that she was married to a 44-year-old film producer. After some agonizing, the organizers debarred her and rescheduled the contest.

Brigitte Bardot left her Riviera home long enough for a rare but dramatic public appeal to the French's stray cats and dogs. Her long blond hair piled up under a ribbon, the 53-year-old Bardot appeared on television Saturday for the first time in five years to urge the French to adopt tens of thousands of strays in animal homes.

"More than 200,000 cats and dogs are abandoned each year," she said from a home for strays in the Paris suburbs. "That means there are more than 200,000 swines loose in the country. Other people must demonstrate they are a lot kinder and that there are more nice people than there are swines," she added.

ART BUCHWALD

Repeat Performance

WASHINGTON — My friend Senator Bearman has decided not to run for president.

"Did it have anything to do with your submitting one of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes' opinions to the Reader's Digest last week?" I asked him.

"Holmes is dead. Do you think it matters to him who gets credit for something he wrote?"

"Right. Senator. But your opponents say you've done things like this since school."

"I have always written my own stuff, including George Washington's farewell address, which some have called the finest speech this country has ever heard."

"You will be remembered for it." "I have never used the words of anyone else without attribution," he said. "I am going out to speak to my supporters who are devastated by this. Come with me if you want to see the real Bearman."

I followed him to his headquarters where 500 men and women waited patiently.

Bearman began, "Friends, Romans, countrymen, I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones."

"That's good," I said to Bear-

Paris Salon to Feature American Cowboy Art

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — The National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center will represent the United States as the "invited nation" at the annual Salon d'Automne art exhibition in Paris, center officials say. The exhibit of 50 works will be displayed at the Grand Palais Oct. 24-Nov. 8.

Each year the Salon d'Automne invites a nation to be featured at the event. This is the first time in the 84-year history of the salon that the United States has been chosen. Japan was the invited nation at the 1986 Salon d'Automne.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY, TAMI! All my love to you & Steven. Marco

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Swiss and French sides of

mountain residence for

50 sqm, 120 sqm, 150 sqm, 180 sqm, 200 sqm, 250 sqm, 300 sqm, 350 sqm, 400 sqm, 450 sqm, 500 sqm, 550 sqm, 600 sqm, 650 sqm, 700 sqm, 750 sqm, 800 sqm, 850 sqm, 900 sqm, 950 sqm, 1,000 sqm, 1,100 sqm, 1,200 sqm, 1,300 sqm, 1,400 sqm, 1,500 sqm, 1,600 sqm, 1,700 sqm, 1,800 sqm, 1,900 sqm, 2,000 sqm, 2,100 sqm, 2,200 sqm, 2,300 sqm, 2,400 sqm, 2,500 sqm, 2,600 sqm, 2,700 sqm, 2,800 sqm, 2,900 sqm, 3,000 sqm, 3,100 sqm, 3,200 sqm, 3,300 sqm, 3,400 sqm, 3,500 sqm, 3,600 sqm, 3,700 sqm, 3,800 sqm, 3,900 sqm, 4,000 sqm, 4,100 sqm, 4,200 sqm, 4,300 sqm, 4,400 sqm, 4,500 sqm, 4,600 sqm, 4,700 sqm, 4,800 sqm, 4,900 sqm, 5,000 sqm, 5,100 sqm, 5,200 sqm, 5,300 sqm, 5,400 sqm, 5,500 sqm, 5,600 sqm, 5,700 sqm, 5,800 sqm, 5,900 sqm, 6,000 sqm, 6,100 sqm, 6,200 sqm, 6,300 sqm, 6,400 sqm, 6,500 sqm, 6,600 sqm, 6,700 sqm, 6,800 sqm, 6,900 sqm, 7,000 sqm, 7,100 sqm, 7,200 sqm, 7,300 sqm, 7,400 sqm, 7,500 sqm, 7,600 sqm, 7,700 sqm, 7,800 sqm, 7,900 sqm, 8,000 sqm, 8,100 sqm, 8,200 sqm, 8,300 sqm, 8,400 sqm, 8,500 sqm, 8,600 sqm, 8,70